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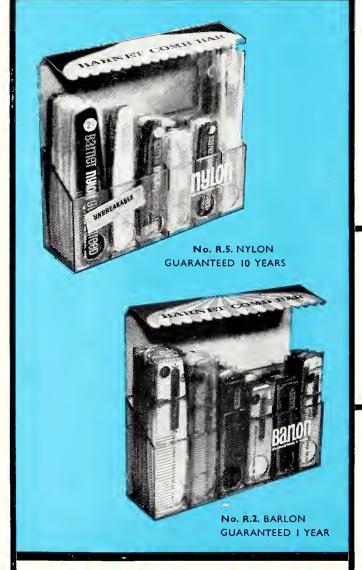




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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical, fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 179

June 1, 1963

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CONTENTS

Branch Representatives	
Report"	001
Branch Representatives	
Mood	
British Pharmacopæia,	1963 602
Correspondence	608
Drug Testing Under N.	.H.S 620
Guide to Animal Medical	ines 611
Leading Articles:	
Where From Here?	609
Voters' Preferences	609
Rationalisation of Pac	k Sizes 609
Onward from Galen	
Pharmaceutical Society's	
(10) (1 70 (1)	599
Branch Events 615	Manufacturers' Activities 607
	Medical Abstracts 610
"Chippings and Droplets" 610	New Films and Filmstrips 611
	New Products 606
Company News 603	Patents 622
Contemporary Themes 622	Personalities 604
Deaths 604	Print and Publicity 621
Equipment and Accessories 615	Shopfitting Notes 615
Expansion Plans 604	Sport 599
Information Wanted 605	Trade Marks 622
In Parliament 602	Trade Notes 605
Inquests 604	Trade Report 516
Legal Reports 604	Wills 621
Inquests 604 Legal Reports 604 Local Officers 599	World Trade 620
Index to Advertisers, p. 6. Cla. Cumulative price list (home co.	ssified Advertisements, p. 23.

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Volume 179

JUNE 1, 1963

No. 4346

Agricultural Chemicals

ADDITIONS TO APPROVED LIST

THE following products have been approved under the Agricultural Chemicals Approval Scheme of the Agricultural Departments of the United Kingdom.

Insecticides

DDT KYP DDT 25 (Agricola Plant Protecting Chemicals, Ltd.).

DDT WITH BHC. Murphy combined BHC/DDT paste (Murphy Chemical Co., Ltd.).

KELTHANE 20 (Pan Britannica Industries, Ltd.).

MANCOZEB, A dithiocarbamate-type complex for the control of potato blight. Wettable powders-Dithane 945 (Pan Britannica Industries, Ltd.), and Dithane 945 (Shell Chemical Co., Ltd.), ZINC-ACTIVATED PETD. Wettable powders—Polyram fungicide (Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.).

DICHLORPROP, Croptext polygon (Crop Protection (Grantham), Ltd.).

MECOPROP. P.B.I. clover killer (Pan Britannica Industries, Ltd.).

MECOPROP WITH FENOPROP. Marks Mecofen (A. H. Marks & Co., Ltd.).

Miscellaneous

Gamma-BHC WITH CAPTAN. Gammalex (Plant Protection, Ltd.).

spreader (Pan Britannica Industries, Ltd.).

Water Supplies

METHOD OF CHARGING REVIEWED

"WATER ought to be regarded as a saleable commodity to be charged for as far as possible by quantity, irrespective of the purpose for which it is used," says the subcommittee on water charges in a report to the Central Advisory Water Committee. Published recently (H.M. Stationery Office price 2s.), the report declares that one class of consumer should not subsidise another. Water undertakers should obtain their income from water rates and charges, and only exceptionally from the general rate. Housing water rates should continue to be based on the annual value of premises in the absence of any other equally simple, practicable and well understood system. Payments for supply to combined commercial and residential premises, and to lock-up premises, should be based on lower proportions of and the lower proportions of an experience of the lower proportions of the lower proport lower proportions of net annual value than is usually the case at present. Universal metering of supplies is considered the fairest basis of charging but the cost and physical difficulty of installing such meters is held to make that impracticable at present. As the normal method of charging for industrial premises the report recommends a flat rate of charge per 1,000 gall, metered.

Resistance to Insecticides

UNEXPECTED FINDING FROM GENETICS

IN his annual report for 1962 the Director-General, World Health Organisation, records that of 150 new insecticidal products received during 1962, thirty were undergoing further testing. A search was being made for larvicides to control the mosquito carriers of filariasis. Genetic studies had shown resistance in part of an insect population before contact with insecticides, and new populations propagated by resistant survivors. One way in which insects protected themselves against an insecticide was by changing it, by means of an enzyme, into a non-toxic sub-stance. A study had been started to measure air pollution and other environmental factors that might explain the substantial difference in the incidence of lung cancer in Norway and Finland. The fifteenth World Health Assembly, meeting in 1962, had asked the W.H.O. Director-General to study the feasibility of establishing minimum basic requirements for the safety and efficacy of pharmaceutical preparations. The Assembly had also asked if W.H.O. could undertake to circulate promptly new information about serious reactions

to drugs used for treatment. An effective working budget of \$33,716,000 is proposed by Dr. Candau for 1964, an increase of \$2,235,000 over that of 1963. Nearly half that increase, \$1,050,696, is for field projects. W.H.O. member States finance the Organisation's regular budget, according to a scale of assessments that takes their national wealth into account. The four largest contributors to the 1964 budget would be United States (31:29 per cent.), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (13:59 per cent.), United Kingdom (6:88 per cent.) and France (5:39 per cent.).

Design Centre Awards

PRESENTATION BY DUKE OF EDINBURGH

ON May 23 the Duke of Edinburgh presented certificates to manufacturers who had won the 1963 Design Centre awards and to Kenneth Grange, F.S.I.A., this year's winner of the Duke's prize for elegant design, won by him with his design for the Milward Courier cordless electric shaver (Henry Milward & Sons). The awards are on show at the Design Centre until June 15. This year all products in Design Index (about 10,000 items) were eligible for selection. Each short-listed item was either tested by independent establishments or rechecked for efficiency with



INTRODUCTION TO MANUFACTURE: Pharmacy students from Leicester College of Technology pictured recently at the Greenford, Middlesex, headquarters of Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd. They toured the factory and saw something of the work in the pharmacy unit, tablet department and pharmaceutical packing department, including sterile filling. Later they saw the film "A Vitamin Emerges."





Courier cordiess electric shaver, winner of Duke of Edinburgh's prize for elegant design, 1963. Right: Slide storage box by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., winner of one of the 1963 Design Centre awards.

the technical assessors to whom the Centre looks for advice. One of the awards was made for lightweight slide storage boxes of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham which were designed by A. H. Cragg.

SCOTTISH NEWS

Incontinence Pads

MOVE TO REDUCE PRESCRIBING

AFTER consultation with the General Medical Services Committee (Scotland), the Scottish Home and Health Department has prepared a memorandum informing general practitioners of the current specifications and prices for the different kinds of incontinence pad listed in the Drug Tariff, and seeking their co-operation in avoiding wasteful expenditure in prescribing pads for patients nursed at home. Expenditure on incontinence pads, since they were first made prescribable in Scotland in 1957, is estimated to have risen to over £40,000 per annum.

'Brethren' as Contractors

DELAYED REMOVAL FROM LISTS?

THE Scottish Home and Health Department has sent to Executive Councils a list of chemists whose names have been removed from the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists because, being members of the Exclusive Sect of the Plymouth Brethren, they have decided that, for reasons of conscience, they cannot continue membership of the Pharmaceutical Society. The circular invites Executive Councils to consider granting them a limited time to make arrange-ments, through a body corporate, to become authorised sellers of poisons.

NEWS IN BRIEF

EXEMPTION from purchase tax is being extended on July 1 to new preparations included in the 1963 editions of the British Pharmacopæia and the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

JUDGMENT was reserved when the Restrictive Practices Court concluded its investigation into the National Sulphuric Acid Association's agreement (C. & D., May 25, p. 568), after a seventeen-day hearing. CASH and goods totalling £48 were

taken from the pharmacy of Hickman

& Son, Dispensing Chemists, Ltd., Market Place, Newbury, Berkshire, recently. The raiders entered by a side window. BECAUSE of increased rates national assistance, which came into force on May 27, the Ministry of Health has revised form F1 supplied to ophthalmic opticians. The new form F1 (Rev 4) should replace (Rev 3) from that date.

EXHIBITS at a Royal Society conversazione held on May 16 included demonstration of a quantitative method for studying the coagulation of blood platelets and a display of venomous animals, their venoms and methods of

INCREASES in National Insurance contribution rates (see C. & D., February 2, p. 108) come into force on June 3. The upper limit of weekly earnings on which contributions to the graduated pension scheme are payable is being raised to £18 from June 1.

CHEMOTHERAPY of pulmonary tuberculosis, oral anti-diabetic drugs in pregnancy, and Aquamox are subjects of critiques in the May 17 issue of Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin, published by the Consumers' Association.

THE third edition of the "Index of Chemistry Films," containing details of about 1,200 films and 300 filmstrips on chemistry and related topics, is available from the Royal Institute of Chemistry, 30 Russell Square, London, W.C.1 (7s. 6d. post free; members 5s.).

THE National Health Service (General Medical and Pharmaceutical Services) (Scotland) Amendment Regula-tions, 1963, which came into opera-tion on April 1, allow the prescribing of rectal dilators, albumen test diagnostic strips; and diagnostic tablets for the detection of blood in urine.

To the chairman of the British Pharmaccutical Conference, 1963 (Mr. H. G. Rolfe), the C. & D. offers its apologics for inadvertenly replacing him in office (but only in print on May 18) by Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe who is, of course, the vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

PHARMACIES in Southampton, Hants, are ceasing to operate the 6-7 p.m. rota arrangements on Saturdays and Sundays for a trial period of nine months from July 1. Opening is considered unnecessary because surgeries are closed on those days, but prescriptions marked "urgent" are being dispensed by pharmacists resident on their premises.

LONDON Post-graduate School of Medicine, Hammersmith hospital, has received more than £5,700, in the form of a deed of covenant, over a period of seven years, from Parke, Davis & Co. towards cost of building a new research and teaching wing. The lecture theatres are already built, and work is now beginning on library and laboratories.

PHARMACIST members reappointed to fifteen regional hospital boards in England and Wales by the Minister of



FIRST PRIZE AND SILVER CUP: Window display by Mr. Scamus Fox, M.P.S.I., Athlone, Eire, which won him first prize and silver cup in a competition sponsored recently by Athlone Chamber of Commerce for the best display by a shop during Glor na nGael week for "most Irish town." Athlone took second place in the competition.

Health (Mr. E. Powell) are Mrs. H. S. Brocklehurst (Leeds) and Mr. F. C. Wilson (South-west Metropolitan). Mr. W. Talvan Rees (South-western) is newly appointed. Emeritus Professor H. Brindle has been reappointed to the board of governors, United Manchester Hospitals.

In preparation for the official inquiry into the road transport licensing system, Traders' Road Transport Association has approached a number of other main organisations likely to be involved in the investigation and the association's National Council has given preliminary consideration to various suggestions for assembling evidence relating to "C" licence operation in the light of the proposed inquiry.

"COUNTING and Weighing" is the first of a series of booklets to be issued during National Productivity Year by H.M. Stationery Office. Available free from the Library, D.S.I.R., State House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, the booklet indicates cheaper ways in which personal counting may be replaced by inexpensive automatic counting equipment at costs that need not deter even the smallest organisation.

MEMBERS of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry who visited the Central Office of Information in London, on May 21, toured the overseas press services, radio, films, television and newsreels, publications, photographs and exhibitions divisions. The visitors discussed a new series of half-hour recordings entitled "Scientists Say," and saw the first two tapes, which included recordings by Dr. A. J. Beale (Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., and Mr. W. P. Evans (May & Baker, Ltd.), who described their work on new vaccines.

AMONG the appointments to the Standing Advisory Committee of the National Health Service for the period ending March 3, 1966, announced by the Minister of Health on May 28, is Mr. C. W. Robinson, Liverpool, who is appointed to the Pharmaceutical Committee, Messrs. H. Grainger, D. W. Hudson and S. Powlson are reappointed to that committee and Sir Hugh Linstead was reappointed as Registered Pharmacist to the Central Health Services Council for the same period.

SPORT

Golf.—Manchester Pharmaceutical Golfing Society. The annual competition for the Nicholas Products, Ltd., prize was played at Fulwood golf course, Preston, Lancs, on May 22. Results: 1, E. Agnew, 71 net; 2, F. B. Whitlock, 72 net.

LOCAL OFFICERS

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY BRANCHES
Doncaster,—Chairman, M. J. Brown; Vicechairman, Mrs. W. M. Haley; Treasurer, J. B.
Harrison; Secretary, S. K. Brown, 51 Netherhall
Road, Doncaster, Yorkshire.

GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS

Bristol.—Chairman, H. C. B. Thomas; Vice-chairman, E. George; Treasurer, G. Whale; Secretary, Miss M. F. Haynes, pharmaceutical department, Southmead hospital, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.

CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Enfield. — President, S. Shaw; Vice-president, J. Soulsby; Treasurer, J. N. Gray; Social secretary, A. G. Garrett; N.P.U. Secretary, Mrs. D. M. Authers; Secretary, J. D. Tombs, 78 Crest Drive, Enfield, Middlesex.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Election results

It is notoriously as difficult to draw conclusions from the results of an election as it is to forecast how the electorate will vote, but one thing that emerges from the results of the poll published on p. 563 is that it is now a simpler matter for the challenger to enter the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society than it once was. There is no longer the security of tenure which seemed to be the lot of those who had made the grade, and any change in the composition of the Council was usually brought about by the onset of nature rather than the onslaught of the electorate. The situation is completely changed, and Messrs. Chamings and Ridehalgh, who broke into the charmed circle only three years ago as successful challengers, have not retained the support which they enjoyed on that occasion. The poll is larger than that of 1960, when Messrs. Bloomfield, Aldington and Grainger occupied the first three places—as they do today—but it was to be expected that the addition of seven candidates to the total of three years ago would result in a wider spread of the votes. It will be noted, therefore, that Mr. Bloomfield's position at the top of the poll has been achieved, in a larger poll, with 4,442 votes instead of the 5,761 which he secured on the last occasion—a drop of 1,319. On the other hand, the votes cast for Mr. Holland in the 1963 ballot, taking him into fifth place, would not have been enough to secure election in 1960. The four newcomers will bring fresh faces to the Council table, if not completely new names, for the presence of the name Howells is to be continued by the success of Mr. A. Howells, lending a familiar appearance to "those present." The decision of Mr. W. S. Howells to retire from the scene is perhaps to be expected after his many years of loyal service, during which he acted as treasurer for a longer spell than any other holder of the office. If there is anything in a name—and who would deny that there is?—then the electorate will watch the progress of that newcomer with special interest. I wish all four new members success.

The baby

Charles Dickens wrote somewhere that, on the successful delivery of yet another baby, the doctor remarked that the new arrival was the finest child he had ever seen. Since, Dickens went on, he had said precisely the same thing at every birth he had attended in the course of a long career, everything augured well for the future of the race. And now, I learn from p. 579, Britain has $2\frac{1}{2}$ million babies. If the sentiments of today's "physicians-in-waiting" are the same as those recorded by Dickens, we must have reached the peak. There is, as your article suggests, a quite considerable market in goods for the baby, and pharmacy has a considerable share in such business. But the pharmacist's rôle has changed over the years to one of distribution of prepacked goods. At one time he was regarded as knowledgeable in the matter of infants and their care, frequently being consulted by anxious mothers. There is little doubt but that the institution of clinics and child-welfare services, combined with the coming of the National Health Service, has altered the picture completely. The mother of forty years ago was, from force of economic necessity, something of an expert in diagnosis and treatment, and the pharmacy was her laboratory.

Professional satisfaction

There are lessons to be learned from the address of Professor M. M. Peronnet given to the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Congress at Bournemouth (p. 589). "The pharmacist's monopoly," he said, referring to conditions in France, "justified itself solely because it was accompanied by obligations and responsibilities. It must never be forgotten that the privileges existed in the interests of public health and not for ends of personal gain. That had led to the adoption of a system capable of assuring the owner of a pharmacy the means of leading an economically satisfactory life and meeting the needs of public health." The course appears to be well charted and merits careful examination.

Pharmaceutical Society's Annual Meeting

A VOTE FOR STRICTER LABELLING CONTROL OF MEDICINES

HIGHLIGHT of the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in London on May 22 was the overwhelming vote given for Mr. Beanland's three-part motion, slightly amended in a way he had accepted, calling for legislation to increase the control of labelling of certain types of medicine. One hand had been raised against the amendment when it was put as such, but as a substantive motion it was carried nem. con. Unquestionably that result was due to Mr. Beanland's skilful presentation lucid, sincere yet spiced with wit-of the motives and purposes behind it. Mr. Beanland told how in recent years the demand had grown that the sale and supply of medicines and medicinal substances should be confined to chemists and how unqualified traders had been moving successfully (but irresponsibly) into the distribution of medicinal products, threatening the stability and security of professional pharmacy. Serious as that threat was, he believed it could develop into victory for the pharmacist. He appealed to the Council not to allow the supermarkets to succeed in monopolising the trade in medicines and to pharmacists not to accept employment in them. To prevent ignorance and credulity from being exploited the public must be made aware of the dangers of hustling by big financial interests. An end must be put to secrecy about the composition of medicines. The Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, had not been altogether suc-The Pharmacy and Medicines cessful in ensuring that purchaser knew what advertised medicines contained. The effects of Acts of Parliament were not always what their promoters intended. The Monopolies legislation, for example, had in some ways created bigger and better monopolies. It was the object of the first part of the motion to ensure that the accepted synonym of a constituent should be used after, or in place of, its chemical or pharmacopæial

Preparations Containing Aspirin

The second part of the motion was concerned with the drug aspirin. Various committees and bodies had been set up to prevent exaggerated and untrue claims being made in the advertising of medicines. Those bodies had been largely ineffective, and the moral standards of today's advertisements "are probably at their lowest level ever," with aspirin the drug of choice for any manufacturer seeking to induce the public to swallow greater quantities. All pharmacists knew, said Mr. Beanland, the customer who bought two, three or more aspirin products at the same time, and was probably going to take them concurrently. The motion demanded that in the formula the accepted synonym should be used, plus the words "These are aspirin tablets, B.P. [or contain aspirin, B.P.] . . . and should not be taken in conjunction with other preparations containing aspirin." The third part of the motion concerned laxatives. Of any members who said that, to expose the dangers of those branded medicines would rob the retail pharmacist of a lucrative part of his business, he asked, "Do we, the qualified experts, need to rely on organised quackery and deceit to practise our professional skill?" They could not insist that the public should take their advice, but at least they could ensure that the public knew the nature of the medicines it was buying.

An amendment, put by MR. MARTIN CONWAY, Sunderland, that the sequence of the two reasons given in the opening paragraph of the motion should be reversed, was accepted by the proposers. When it was given its vote of approval it was therefore in the form:—

That in order to ensure the protection of the public and in order to enhance the professional standing of the pharmaeist, the Council of the Society should take immediate action to secure additional legislation on the labelling of medicinal preparations, etc.

Presidential Address

Of course the resolution and debate came as an addition to the formal business of the annual meeting, which was concerned with the printed report and statement of accounts. In her presidential address MISS M. A. BURR had referred to the loss to the Council during the year of two of the nominees of the Privy Council and the retirement of Mr. W. S. Howells (treasurer) and Mr. McNeal. The Council, she said, had commissioned the painting of Mr. Howells's portrait to hang in the Society's house. The registration pattern of recent years continued (increase in student registrations and pharmacists, decrease in premises).

The symposium on clinical trials organised during the year by the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences had put the Society well in the forefront in a matter of great topical interest and importance and, more recently, the postgraduate school on the stability of pharmaceutical preparations had struck a high note both in standard and organisation.

Although the Government had not seen fit to adopt the Society's proposals on drug safety, those showed the deep study the Council had made of the whole subject. The proposals had secured wide Press coverage and much favourable comment. The Council would continue to press "by all appropriate means" for the reforms.

The work of the Committee on a Scale of Professional Fees was temporarily in abeyance pending the outcome of inquiries to provide a basis for National Health Service negotiations.

The president concluded with a hint of an increase in the personal retention fee in the near future.

MR. M. GORDON, Leeds, deplored the fact that the report contained no reference to a resolution vociferously discussed and adopted at the 1962 annual meeting [that the Society should become the negotiating body on all matters relating to the economic interests of its members]. He asked what was the value of a co-ordinating committee [with other organisations associated]

with pharmacy] that had never met Any increase in the retention fee, he said, would be received with considerable complaint, since the Council appeared to take little notice of or action upon, members' views. Before the fee was raised the Council should "climb down and meet us."

MR. C. E. TURNER, North Staffs, called for reformulation in the rules governing branch organisation, which had remained unaltered since 1936. Members' interests needed revitalising, and respect for branches needed to be increased.

MR. E. NEVILLE BROWNE asked if it was the Council's intention to provide, in the changes that were not yet completed in its headquarters buildings, accommodation for members from the provinces, and facilities for branches to view the alterations.

MR. STANLEY BUBB, Poole, Dorset, asked what the Council meant by unity. He wanted no unity with unqualified proprietors or "Co-ops." What was needed was unity among all pharmacists, in order to decrease the powers of unqualified interests.

Reply to Questions

MR. F. W. ADAMS (registrar) said there had been no reference in the report to the 1962 resolution mentioned by Mr. Gordon because it had been dealt with in a long statement issued during the year. The co-ordinating committee had, in point of fact, held an inaugural meeting. He agreed that the delay in calling a second meeting of the co-ordinating committee was too great, but the delay "had nothing to do with Mr. Gordon's fears." All aspects of branch organisation were being dealt with by the Council. It was the Council's intention to provide facilities for members at No. 17, and even to open certain parts to the public. He hoped branch visits could be arranged, "having regard to the work done in the building." He thought Mr. Bubb was taking too narrow a view of unity. The corporate bodies had a right to be heard. That did not prevent full unity among members of the Society.



A CHEQUE FOR THE WINNER: Bernard Hunt receives from Mr. J. Bracey-Gibbon (managing director of Gevaert, Ltd.) his cheque as winner of the inaugural £3,250 Gevacolor film golf tournament at Stoke Poges, Bucks, recently.

Branch Representatives Debate "the Report"

SPECIAL MEETING APPROVES ALL EXCEPT ONE SECTION

AS briefly stated last week (p. 563) representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society's branches, at a special meeting in London on May 22 called to consider the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy (as amended by the Council (see C. & D., April 27, p. 445) turned down the section dealing with limitation of pharmacies. All the other sections, however, were agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT of the Society (MISS M. A. Burr) was in the chair. After briefly outlining the chain of events leading to the present modified report, she opened it for discussion section by

section.

Weakened by Changes

MR. D. ROYCE, Leeds, said the whole of the first section (on the "Nature of General Pharmaceutical Practice" (pars. 7-20)) was devoted to securing a more "ethical" type of pharmacy; he agreed with the general principle, but present costs were such that side lines were necessary; the Council should break that vicious circle. MR. F. (a secretary and the registrar of the Society), replied that Mr. Royce had missed the essence of the section. It dealt not with remuneration but with the whole business of dealing in drugs. MR. D. W. Hudson, Hove (chairman of the Committee from its inception until May 1961), asserted that changes made by the Council in that section had weakened it and created a wrong impression. When a pharmacy was conducted on professional lines there was no need for any serious change to be made in it under divisions 1 (professional activities) and 2 (non-professional activities traditionally associated with pharmacy) though there could be improvements. The "departmentalisation" was only suggested by the Committee for the third division ("other activities"). MR. ADAMS said that the Council had attempted to dispose of misunderstandings arising from the difficulty of defining "departmentalise.

There was no comment from the floor on the next section "Position of the body corporate" (pars. 21-27). On the position of branch businesses (pars. 28-30), MR. J. W. B. FISH, Folkestone, pointed out that though the Council had accepted the idea of a limit to the number of branches for which a superintendent should be responsible, it had deleted the Committee's main recom-mendation on that subject, MR, M, M. MALLOCH, Sutton, contended that there should be a limit to the number of pharmacies supervised by one person. Clarifying for MR. R. C. WILBERFORCE, Clarifying for MR. R. C. WILBERFORCE, Wallasey, the words "formal procedure" (par. 30), MR. ADAMS said that appointments of superintendents were notified to the Society; the report suggested that branch-manager appointments should be similarly notified. MR. A. KING, Finchley, who doubted whether voluntary co-operation would be forthcoming, since so many pharmacies were owned by non-pharmacists, was told that the corporate body had

to be regarded as an element in pharmacy: co-operation could be invited and expected. There was no less likelihood of co-operation than if pharmacists were the only employers

cists were the only employers.

Discussion on "Economic Organisation" (pars 31-40) was opened by Mr. D. W. Hudson, who criticised as "unsuitable procedure" the Council's suggestion "to set up a study unit to collect and digest data . . . to improve the efficiency and economy of pharma-ceutical practice." The Society's General Purposes Committee should be retained; it could make any necessary study from time to time. On the question what size of pharmacy was most economical to run from the dispensing point of view, Mr. Hudson said when the report had been prepared the answer was that, the larger the business was, the better it paid. A new position now obtained, under which only the small establishment could show a profit from dispensing. The large ones now received only 13 per cent, profit on turnover, in other words one-half of 1 per cent, more than wholesalers received, though wholesalers were able to employ comparatively cheap labour. MR. ADAMS replied that the study unit would not be acting on its own. It was intended to set up an investigating unit as part of the machinery of the Society. Evidence on the economics of pharmacy was sadly lacking at present. Par. 36 implied only that the one factor to be taken into account was volume. The report could not be blamed for the changed circumstances. Mr. ESPLEY, North-east Lancs, asked if a young pharmacist would be compelled to furnish and equip a business with items he could perhaps not afford. Mr. Adams said that was not the intention. Mr. C. Mellor, Stockport, said that, despite what had been said about the study group, one that was composed of people outside pharmacy could be a good thing, "Often macy could be a good thing. they can tell us things we can't see for ourselves." MR. C. H. P. ROBINSON, Mansfield, was surprised that the report contained no mention of those health centres that were providing pharmaceutical services. MR. ADAMS replied that health centres were "a non-developed concept." Few existing centres provided pharmaceutical services, and it was not possible to say much in general about them. The Society's policy on such centres, laid down many years ago, was that, if pharmaceutical service was locally available, a pharmacy department should not be included in a health

Limitation of Pharmacies

In the question of "Limitation of Pharmacies" (pars. 41-42) many speakers were in favour of limitation but had no clear idea as to how it might be effected. The majority appeared to be against the Council's suggestion that, if a neighbourhood was already well catered for, anyone opening a pharmacy should not get a contract for National Health Service prescriptions. Mr. Adams made it clear

that such a business would still be able to sell poisons and dispense private prescriptions, etc. Mr. K. JENKINS, West Herts, said that limitation was coming whether they wanted it or not. First, the multiples were choosing large town sites; secondly the academic qualifications were getting higher and fewer pharmacists would want to go into retail; and thirdly, capital required to set up new businesses was becoming more difficult to obtain, and the amount of capital required was getting larger, Mr. J. R. WARLOW, Bristol, said he would hate to see limitation by legislation. Another member asked whether the Council's suggestion for limitation could be deleted from the Council's comment, but MR. ADAMS said that that would not be in order. If any member was against that part of the report he would have to vote against the whole section. On that basis the motion on the limitation of pharmacies was, as previously stated, rejected.

After lunch MR. MELLOR, Stockport, was refused leave to revert to the discussion on limitation of pharmacies, being ruled out of order, a vote having been taken. An attempt by MR. J. P. KERR, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to alter procedure so that opinions should be heard, but no votes taken, was defeated.

The meeting then considered professional co-operation between pharmacies (pars. 43-45). MR. J. W. FISHER, Leeds, while supporting the aims of the section, could see no need for national direction, believing local hours-of-service committees adequate.

Service in Outlying Areas

Opposition to the proposals for service to outlying areas including prescription collection and delivery points (par. 36) was opposed by MR. G. L. Walton, North Staffs, who considered too indefinite the initiation of such a service by "some body representing the public affected"; might not arrangements be made with a particular pharmacy? MR. Walton asked whether the pharmacist would be required to pay for the service from his remuneration. He noted that the pharmacist was required to be present when a prescription was handed out. Was the person in charge of that operation considered more responsible than a chemist's assistant of some year's standing?

MR. ADAMS replied that the arguments advanced did not affect the principle of aiming for a better service. The collection system was essentially no different from Mrs. Smith asking Mrs.

Jones to bring a prescription to her Speakers generally were in favour of the paragraph [47] on the control of registration of premises, but MESSRS. C. G. BRADBURY, Thanet, and H. G. Moss, Thames Valley, felt that it should have included mention of a right of appeal to an independent tribunal in the event of a refusal to register. MR. ADAMS suggested that application was being confused with principle; there was nothing to prevent the provision of appeal machinery.

Feelings ran rather higher on the question of an after-hours service (pars. 48-56). Mr. J. R. WATKIS, North Staffs, felt that if, as suggested by the report, a twenty-four-hour service was an obligation, then the Society should provide a parallel information service. After-hours service should be initiated by the police or the doctor, otherwise it might be misused and demanded as a

right by the public.

Rota breaking came in for criticism, and Mr. J. P. KERR sought legislation to prevent it. Chemists, like doctors, he declared, should be on call after hours to dispense for a reasonable fee prescriptions marked urgent; that would improve their status. Mr. Mellor, Stockport, supported the on-call system, and said that, in a town, it involved being at the end of a telephone perhaps once in forty days. Pointing out that the system operated efficiently on the continent, Mr. C. C. B. STEVENS, Stockport, said there could be no privileges without responsibility. In reply to a suggestion by MR. KERR that pars. 49-51 justified rota breaking, MR. ADAMS said that they did not justify keeping open shop. In the absence of any after-hours organisation, it could be argued that a service was being provided by late openers. The public would never accept that it was unnecessary for facilities to be available to them for obtaining medicines after their visit to the surgery.

The proposed restrictions on advertising (pars. 48-56) were criticised by Mr. H. G. Moss, who declared that preventing a chemist from advertising his own medicinal products or using restricted titles was to put the private pharmacist at a grave disadvantage to other traders selling pharmaceutical products. Mr. ADAMS pointed out that the Council did not entirely agree with the report in that respect, but there should be no suggestion in any advertisement that non-proprietary goods were better than from the next pharmacy. The best approach was collective advertising, directing the public to pharmacies in general. MR. C. H. P. ROBIN-SON asked why the pharmacist alone should have to "fight with his hands Another speaker felt that advertising should be stopped completely: to allow the private man to advertise locally opened the door to "full-pages"

from the multiples.

" Muddled Thinking "

On the appearance of premises (pars. 62-68) MR. D. W. HUDSON, Brighton and Hove, characterised as "muddled and Hove, characterised as the Council's comments thinking" about window displays and a national sign. MR. D. B. WASHINGTON, Tees-side, suggested that, if "pharmacy" were accepted as the term for all premises,

no sign would be required.

The final section, dealing with pharmaceutical assistants (pars, 69-74), provoked much comment on the Society of Apothecaries' certificate for assistants in dispensing. Mr. C. C. B. STEVENS reminded the meeting that the Phermanutical Act, 1954, allowed the Pharmaceutical Society to register such persons as pharmaceutical chemists. Between the two world wars that had been done, he said, MR. ADAMS said that only about forty persons had been so registered and

there was no obligation to admit others.

Mr. C. H. P. Robinson quoted from the assistant's certificate, which allowed the holder to dispense under a registered medical practitioner. So long as that remained the case, he was opposed to any recognition. MR. J. J. LEWIS, Glasgow, thought that reference to the Society of Apothecaries should be deleted: they were being given a virtual monopoly. Replying, MR. ADAMS said that the Society could not prevent doctors' dispensing by not recognising the certificate, though other methods of training might be considered. Mr. KEITH JENKINS, West Herts, believed fears of dilution to be unfounded. He compared the situation with that of dental technicians.

Mr. H. S. Grainger, London, maintained that it added nothing to the prestige of the pharmacist to say that he was the only man to carry out all pharmaceutical operations. All other comparable professions had an assistant

grade, and it was sensible to recognise the class and ensure their proper train-MR. J. A. VICKERS, Sunderland, said that the Government favoured dayrelease classes related to the student's job. Was the Society prepared to allow such courses to be under some other body? Mr. Adams referred, in reply, to the rejection of a 1953 proposal for co-operation between the Society, National Pharmaceutical Union and company chemists in the training of assistants

Other speakers expressed doubts about dilution of the register, and queried the need for assistants in retail pharmacy. Mr. ADAMS replied that there was work for them to do, though where they should be employed might be argued. The examination of the Society of Apothecaries might not entirely be suited to retail, and therefore the Council had suggested there was room in the scheme of things for another kind of award.

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1963

General Medical Council's president gives an outline

REFERENCE to the format of the new edition of the British Pharmacopæia being published on July 1 was made by Lord Cohen in his presidential address at the 206th session of the General Medical Council recently. It would be, he said, the tenth main edition and the largest so far issued; it would contain nearly 1,000 monographs of which more than 200 were new. Doses and strengths of preparations would for the first time be given in the metric system and references to the action or use of drugs would be increased "for without these it is impossible in the case of certain drugs to give an informed pre-dication of the dose," but those state-ments were in no way intended to limit the discretion of the doctor, who should continue to act on his own judgment when prescribing.

The edition was also the centenary edition, and nearly 105 years had elapsed since the statutory duty of publishing the Pharmacopæia had been first laid upon the Council by section 54 of the Medical Act, 1858, and ninetynine years since the publication of the first edition in 1864. Several drugs referred to in monographs of first edition would survive including atropine, digitalis leaf, ferrous sulphate, magnesium carbonate, opium and senna. Some of those drugs, and others in current use, were recorded as valu-

able medicaments in the Egyptian papyri of 5,000 years ago. The need papyri of 5,000 years ago. to provide a British pharmacopæia had arisen because different pharmacopæias had been in use in England, Scotland and Ireland. The resulting confusior had been inconvenient and may have been dangerous. More than a century later it was the criterion of standards observed in many countries and ir some it had greater statutory authority than in its native land.

Each new edition of the pharmaco-pœia had, since 1928, been prepared by a Commission whose members were chosen by a selection committee consisting of representatives appointed by the General Medical Council, the Medical Research Council, and the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain Northern Ireland, and Ireland. It hac been the practice to reconstitute the Commission shortly after the publica tion of each new edition and accord ingly the Commission that had prepared the 1963 edition would demi office by the end of August.

The programme of work awaiting the new Commission included the publication of two addenda before the nexmain edition, and the implementation of proposals to publish provisiona monographs for new drugs at abou the time they were first introduced into

medical practice.

IN PARLIAMENT

By a Member of the Press Gallery, House of Commons

MR. D. Freeth (Parliamentary Secretary for Science) told Mrs. B. Castle on May 21 that the Medical Research Council was always ready to consider applications made to it for grants for research into the subject of migraine. MR. J. RANKIN said there were 5 million sufferers from the ailment in Great Britain and asked if the Parliamentary Sccretary would look more closely into migraine research because it appeared that while research "goes on it is not sufficiently organised and consolidated." MR. FREETH denied that and said that research had so far been unrewarding because of the large variation of pre cipitating factors and responses to treat ment from patient to patient.

Tax on Fruit Juices

Mr. J. Wells asked the Chancello of the Exchequer if he would remove the "excise duty" on fruit juice where the fruit content was over 40 per cent and in particular on blackcurrant juice

MR. E. Du CANN (Economic Secretary, Treasury): "I assume you refer to purchase tax and the answer is 'No'

MR. C. BENCE asked if the Govern ment would take action because of the rapid increase in the price of sugar. It was imperative that purchase tax should be removed because of the cost of sugar.

Prescriptions in England and Wales

MR. ENOCH POWELL (Minister of Health) gave Mr. K. Robinson the latest available figures for prescriptions dispensed in England and Wales as follows:—

		Average
	Number	cost per
	dispensed	prescrip-
		tion
1962	millions	s. d.
April	 15.7	8 9
May	 16.7	8 8
June	 15.3	$8 9\frac{1}{2}$
July	 15.2	8 10
August	 14.0	9 0
September	 14.2	8 10
October	 17.1	8 8
November	 16.7	8 9
December	 16·1	8 11
1963		
January	 18.0	8 10½
February	 18.7	8 8
March	 20.0	$8 7\frac{1}{2}$

Measles Vaccine

When MR. Powell announced that he had received an application for a licence to manufacture a measles vaccine, SIR BARNETT JANNER pointed out that an epidemic of measles had resulted in over 200,000 cases this year. The vaccine, if effective, should be made readily available MR. POWELL replied that he was guided by the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation, which was not satisfied that the vaccine should be recommended for general use at present.

Contract Prices

MR. POWELL refused on May 27 a request from MR. J. LUBBOCK that the details should be published of the contract prices for successful tenders to the Ministry of Health.

Acupuncture Treatment

MR. POWELL told MR. A. H. ALBU on May 27 that he was advised that no special facilities were required for acupuncture treatment under the National Health Service.

Trading Stamps and Coupons

In the House of Lords on May 27 LORD LUCAS asked if the Government "would refer to the Consumer Council the subject of trading stamps and gift coupons, and their effect upon the interests of the consumer as regards both the price and quality of the product, and would request the Consumer Council to report their findings to Parliament as early as possible." LORD DERWENT (Minister of State, Board of Trade) said that the Consumer Council was an independent body and would not depend upon references from the Government for the work which they would undertake. Within its terms of reference the Council had freedom to decide what questions to consider, and to establish priorities in the programme of work. He later added that the President of the Board of Trade had not received any evidence that stamp trading or gift coupons were operating against the public interest, but the Consumer Council would undoubtedly be influenced in a decision whether or not to examine a particular question by the volume of consumer criticism applied to the question.

Ministry of Health Contracts

MR. J. LUBBOCK asked the Minister of Health what was the value of overseas contracts placed by his Department during the year 1962-63 and what proportion of the total it represented. MR. BERNARD BRAINE (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) in a written reply on May 24 said the total was £224,183 or 1·2 per cent. In addition contracts were placed with British agents or importers for supplies produced wholly overseas to a value of £1,327,030 or 7·2 per cent. of the total value.

Blonde Hair as Side Effect

SIR BARNETT JANNER asked the Minister of Health on May 27 if he would state the name of the drug "which turns brunettes into blondes"; for what reasons it was prescribed and if he was satisfied that it had no other side effects? MR. ENOCH POWELL (Minister of Health) said those matters were clinical and therefore not his responsibility. SIR BARNETT: "What is the name of this 'wonder drug' and what are the side effects? Are you really going to ignore what is a very important matter, the effects of drugs which people are

sometimes compelled to take without their knowledge?"

MR. POWELL: "It would be quite improper for me to specify the name or names of drugs which produce particular clinical effects, or the reasons why drugs should be prescribed." [See also C. & D., April 27, p. 445.]

Incontinence Pads

When appealing for the inclusion of incontinence pads among the items that could be freely prescribed on EC10 forms, DR. DICKSON MABON on May 27 pointed out that the pads could be prescribed in Scotland. He asked how long the discrimination would continue against patients who lived in England and Wales. MR. BERNARD BRAINE said the Minister of Health was considering the matter.

Purchase Tax

During a debate on the Finance Bill on May 28, MR. D. BULLARD asked that purchase tax should be removed from blackcurrant concentrated syrups, the sale of which since the imposition of the 15 per cent, purchase tax, had declined by 25 per cent, below the 1961 figure. MR. J. BOYD-CARPENTER (Chief Secretary, Treasury) said the Government would watch the development of the industry. He could not say much more because the manufacturers had challenged the purchase tax classification claiming that the preparation should not be treated as a beverage but as having medicinal properties.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

BROOKS & WARBURTON, LTD.

—Mr. A. F. Reed has been appointed to the board.

BEECHAM GROUP, LTD.—Mr. A. C. Fabricius (chairman of the group's toiletry division) has resigned from the board and its associated companies.

FARLEY'S INFANT FOODS, LTD.
—Final dividend 20 per cent., making 30 per cent, for year to March 30 (same). After tax £138,786 (£106,322), group profit is £116,585 (£111,904).

PETER SPENCE & SONS, LTD.— Mr. John Maddock has been appointed managing director in succession to Mr. F. S. Poole who, as already announced, has been appointed a divisional director of the Laporte group.

ELI LILLY AUST. PTY., LTD. — Profit for 1962 £204,809 Australian, representing earning rate of 66 per cent. on paid capital of £310,000. Tax took £117,844 and depreciation, £22,807. Ordinary dividend increased from £77,500 to £139,500.

CYANAMID AUST. PTY., LTD.—Profit for year ended November 30, 1962, £35,729 Australian, equal to earning rate of 17.8 per cent. on capital Ordinary dividend of 10 per cent. is payable to American Cyanamid Co., New Jersey, which holds all the £200,000 capital.

WARNER LAMBERT PTY., LTD.
—Profit for 1962 increased by £68,297
(or 46 per cent.) to £214,510—Australian—equal to an earning rate of 28
per cent. on paid capital of £753,000.

Tax took £150,000, depreciation, £32,668 and dividend absorbs £150,000. Directors said the improved result was largely due to increased sales of Hudnut and Gemey cosmetic divisions.

RECKITT & COLMAN HOLD-INGS, LTD.—Mr. J. B. Upton (chairman) expects both sales and profits to increase in the current year. In his annual report, he says that this view is not clouded by the breakdown of the Common Market negotiations, as the group has had selling and manufacturing organisations in Europe for many years. Capital expenditure is estimated at over £5 millions for the current year (£4,600,000). The company's new biological laboratories are now at work, which should greatly enhance their pharmaceutical research potential, he states. Among the subsidiaries he mentions having had a successful year are Westminster Laboratories, Ltd. and D. R. Collins, Ltd.

CHEMISCHE FABRIEK NAAR-DEN, Holland. — Trading profits, including profits made by subsidiaries and after deduction of taxes, for 1962, are Fl.3·37 millions (Fl.3·02 millions). Consolidated net profit is Fl.2·42 millions (Fl.2·27 millions). It is proposed to maintain dividend at 12 per cent, on the enlarged capital of Fl.7,805,000 (Fl.7,050,000). Up to now turnover in the present financial year is at the level of 1962. Orders in hand justify expectations of a high turnover in almost every product department in the next few months. Research costs increased by 15 per cent.

LEGAL REPORTS

An Eczema Cure

When Mrs. Amy Griffiths, S.R.N. (a former deputy matron of the Cheshire Home at Ampthill, Beds) appeared at Bedford bankruptcy court for examination, she informed the official receiver of her "eczema cure," which she had tried to sell to a pharmaceutical company and of which she said she would give details of the formula to the official receiver, so that its value as an asset might be investigated. With total assets of only £21, Mrs. Griffiths' statement of affairs showed a deficiency of £935. She agreed with the comment of the official receiver that, as well as being personally extravagant, she had also been extravagant at her creditors' expense, as she first knew she was insolvent in August 1961, and continued to incur debts.

BUSINESS CHANGES

MR. F. K. GORDON, M.P.S., has opened a pharmacy at 478 Union Street, Aberdeen.

LLOYD HAMOL, LTD., and HOWARD LLOYD & CO., LTD., have transferred their offices to 36 Berkeley Square, London, W.1 (telephone: Grosvenor 6801).

MR. I. ANDERTON, M.P.S., has closed his pharmacy at 254 Fylde Road, Preston, the premises being subject to a compulsory purchase order. He has taken over the business of Greaves (Chemists), Ltd., Bridge Buildings, The Square, Barnstaple, Devon.

PERSONALITIES

MR. GORDON TAYLOR, who is principal of G. W. Taylor, Ltd., Ilkeston and Langley Mill, Derbys, has left England on a visit to the United States. He is attending the Rotary International Convention in New York, where he will represent Rotary No. 107 district, which has sixty clubs and extends from Grimsby to Bedford, including the whole of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Mr. Taylor takes over in June the chairmanship of the district, after being International Service chairman of the district for the past year. He joined the movement in 1947.

DR. ERNEST GUENTHER, who is senior vice - president of Fritzsche

Brothers Inc., New York, and a world authority on the sources and production of perfumery and essential oils, has had to cancel a visit to Britain because of illness. He is receiving hospital treatment in Germany and will return direct to the Uni-



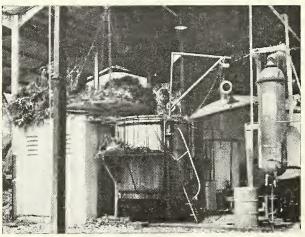
ted States for convalescence so soon as he is able to travel. For more than thirty-five years Mr. Guenther has travelled the six continents, gathering first-hand information on all kinds of essential oils. Much of his time has been spent in remote and little known corners of the globe, off the beaten track of tourists; the Congo, Guinea, Madagascar, the Comoro Islands, the Valley of the Roses in Bulgaria, Indonesia, the Amazon Basin and the interior of Australia. The more travelled areas also are well known to him: the Grasse region of Southern France, Sicily, the Dalmatian Islands, Andalusia in Spain, the West Indies, India and Japan. While in London he was to have introduced his latest film "Essential Oils of the West Indies."

DEATHS

FRANCE.—On May 25, Mr. Alfred France, M.P.S., 33 High Street, Swanscombe, Kent. Mr. France qualified in 1920. Employed by Gravesend Co-operative Society, Ltd., he was formerly for many years in business in Liverpool.

HALSTEAD.—Suddenly, on May 20, Mr. Fred Halstead, M.P.S., 6 St. Hubert's street, Gt. Harwood, Blackburn, Lancs. A native of Oswaldtwistle, Mr. Halstead qualified in 1929 and spent fifteen years at Dewsbury, Yorks, before setting up in business in Gt. Harwood in 1946. He was correspondent of Gt. Harwood and Rishton Rotary Club. He is survived by his widow and daughter.





Left: Harvesting pepper in Port Antonio, Jamaica, At right, pimento leaves at the distillation plant of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. Both scenes are from Dr. Ernest Guenther's film "Essential Oils of the West Indies." The film is reviewed on p. 611.

HINCHLIFFE.—On May 15, Mr. Leslie Robert Hinchliffe, M.P.S., Plas Newydd, Stoney Bank Road, Thongsbridge, Huddersfield, Yorks. Mr. Hinchliffe qualified in 1927.

MEREDITH.—Recently, Mr. John Meredith, M.P.S., 73 Tudor Drive, Watford, Herts. Mr. Meredith qualified in 1919.

SMITH. — On May 2, Mr. Peter Harold Smith, M.P.S., 20 Lowfield House, Lowfield Lane, Wakefield, Yorks. Mr. Smith qualified in 1936.

STEWART.—Recently, Mr. Wililam Stewart, M.P.S., 150 Blackwell Road, Carlisle, Cumberland, Mr. Stewart qualified in 1922.

TAIT.—Recently, Mr. James William Tait, M.P.S., 30 Henley Road, Chester. Mr. Tait qualified in 1932.

WARREN. — On May 25, after a long illness, Mr. Alexander Warren, aged sixty-seven, joint managing director of W. H. Legat, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Kay Street, Bolton, Lancs.

INQUESTS

No Evidence of Wilful Intent.—The danger of taking an overdose of barbiturates and tranquillisers was stressed by the coroner in giving, at an inquest in Wicklow, Eire, on May 22, on Matilda Simmons, of no fixed address, who died on April 4, a verdict that she died from poisoning by barbiturates self taken. Deceased, believed a native of Burnley, Lancs, died in the public office of the police station where she had been taken for questioning. She fell asleep in a chair and could not be wakened. The coroner said it was obvious she was in the habit of taking tablets, but there was no evidence she had taken them with wilful intent.

EXPANSION PLANS

YARDLEY & Co., Ltd., are to acquire a lease of a ten-acre site at the Basildon New Town, Essex, for building a factory.

WILKINSON Sword, Ltd., are leasing from the Board of Trade a factory now in course of construction at Cramlington New Town, Northumberland. They expect to occupy the premises in October and to remain there until a new factory of their own is ready on a near-by site in mid-1964.

FURTHER details are announced of the new research and development centre for F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., first mentioned by the chairman (Mr. C. H. Tanner) in his annual report (C. & D., April 27, p. 440). The first stage, due for completion at a cost of £400,000 in the late summer of 1964, consists of two sets of laboratories: a pilot plant building, and an administrative block. Main research laboratory (area 7,000 sq. ft.) comprises separate laboratories for organic, inorganic and analytical research. The technical service laboratory (10,000 sq. ft.) will deal with practical problems referred to the company by its customers and the pilot-plant building will accommodate equipment up to 25ft. in height. About 100 people (thirty of them graduates) will be employed.

TRADE NOTES

Imported from America.—Importers from the United States of Instant Postum caffeine-free beverage are G. Costa & Co., Ltd., Staffordshire Street, London, S.E.15.

Colour Card.—Dorothy Gray, Ltd., Raynes Park, London, S.W.20, have produced a new shade card and checklist for their full range of make-up, toilet and hair preparations.

Family Pack.—John H. Heron, Ltd., Hook Road Mills, Goole, Yorks, announce the introduction of a 28-oz. family pack of Froment stabilised pure wheat germ.

Correction.—The makers of Dextrosol are Brown & Polson, Ltd., Wellington House, 125 Strand, London, W.C.2, and not as recently given in the "Check List of Diabetic Products" (C. & D., May 4, p. 505).

Directed to Pharmacies. — Optrex, Ltd., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex, point out that all advertisements for Optrose rose-hip syrup contain the caption "At your chemist." That message is repeated millions of times in the course of the year.

Trial Offer. — Pond's cold cream tube and freshener pads in a carded Windopak, printed in white on petunia ground, are at a reduction of tenpence from the normal price until July 14. Makers are Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10.

Distribution Change. — Under changed selling arrangements, John Beales Associated Companies, Ltd., Nottingham, are invoicing goods bought from any of the six companies in the group through a newly formed company Marathon Knitwear (Nottingham), Ltd.

A Widened Distribution.—Arrangements have been made by the Charles Bedeman Research Organisation for their associates, Lang Kamp-Bedeman, N.V., Zutphen, Holland, to produce and distribute in Europe the full range of the company's products. The preparations are also being produced under licence in New Zealand.

Change of Distribution. — Therapeutic Products, Ltd., 18 Green Dragon Lane, London, N.21, state that the distribution of their products Formacaine, Wulfing brand Formamint and Kalzana, is now being undertaken by G. O. Woodward & Co., Ltd., 45 Morrish Road, London, S.W.2, to whom all orders should be sent.

Local Sources. — Sidney Margolis, Ltd., Margo House, Hemp Row, London, S.E.17, announce that the Margo's range of toilet preparations is available in Kent from May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., Parkwood, Sutton Road, Maidstone; in South Wales from Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., Taffs Mead Embankment, Cardiff; and in South-west England May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., George Place, Stonehouse, Plymouth.

Labour-saving in the Dispensary.— Macdonald & Son, Ltd., Portland Mill, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs, draw attention to their Certor dispensary cabinets, which they describe as laboursaving cabinet "dispensers" for the pharmacy. Cabinets are available in types for storage and "dispensing" of parchment, screw-caps, cartons and satchels.

Discontinued.—Abbott Laboratories, Ltd., Queenborough, Kent, are withdrawing the following specialities from sale when present stocks are exhausted:—Polybrene (1-mil of Erythrocin I.M. Abboject); the 2-mil size remains available. Venopak primary and secondary intravenous solutions (dextrose, 4·3 per cent. in saline 0·18 per cent.; dextrose 5 per cent. in water and 5 per cent. in normal saline and normal saline).

"Original" Dandruff Remover Shampoo.—Gill's dandruff remover medicated shampoo, claimed the first of its kind, is available for retail sale both in bottles and as sachets. The product is understood to leave hair clean and healthy, free from grease and dandruff. Manufacturers are Beautisales, Ltd., 35 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, who also manufacture and distribute under licence Jochem's hormone hair preparation, a Dutch speciality against falling hair and baldness.

Competitions. — RICHARD HUDNUT, LTD., Eastleigh, Hants, are conducting a Style home-perm consumer competi-



tion, the latest date for entries of which is June 28. Purchasers of Style home perms may obtain entry forms entitling them to enter for the competition, the prizes in which are twenty-two luxury Mediterranean cruises in October. Entrants have to judge a series of the latest hair styles created by Richard Hudnut and achievable with Style.—F. W. HAMPSHIRE & Co., Ltd., Sunnydale, Derby, are giving away six Morris Mini-Minors ("and a bonus kiss for each of the six winners from film star Liz Fraser") in a Loxene hair cream competition advertised in the national Press and selected magazines until July. Entry-form leaflet "dispensers" are available.

Bonus Offers

ALBERTO-CULVER Co., 80 Charlotte Street, London, W.1. Get Set hair spray. Twelve invoiced as ten.

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD., Graham Street, London, N.1. Sea Legs. Thirteen invoiced as twelve on order for 3 doz. or more. Until June 21.

Information for Manufacturers

Exhibition of Chemicals.—The first Manufacturing Chemist Exhibition is being held at Olympia, London, December 1-4, 1964. It will include chemicals, raw materials, chemical plant, equipment, supplies and services for manufacturing chemists and manufacturing perfumers. The exhibition is organised by Technology Publications, Ltd., 229 Shepherds Bush Road, London, W.6.

Link in Essential Oils Supplies.—A trade link in the essential oils business has been announced between P. T. Petley & Co., Ltd., St. Johns Square, London, E.C.1, and Fritzsche Brothers Inc., of the United States. Announcing the link, Mr. P. T. Petley (managing director) said that the arrangement would mean an assured supply of spices and essential oils. Until now the Far East has been the principal source of raw materials for the industry but Fritzsche Brothers were developing important new sources of production in the West Indies.

A New Producer of Fine Chemicals.—L. R. B. Pearce, Ltd., 3 Bucklersbury, London, E.C.4, announce that they have been appointed sole agents for Wimborne Chemicals, Ltd., a new company formed to manufacture a wide range of fine chemicals including citrates, iodides and various bismuth and lithium salts. and ferrous sulphate B.P. exsice. The new company believe that they are the sole producers in the United Kingdom of potassium chlorate B.P. crystals. The new company is operating from a recently completed factory at Corfe Mullen, Dorset.

Road Delivery of Molten Sulphur .-F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., 8 Baker Street, London, W.1, state that their sulphur tankers carried 20.369 tons during the second half of 1962, over a total fleet distance of 245,838 miles—practically all the sulphur produced in Britain as a by-product of oil-refinery operations (and the only type of sulphur at present transported in liquid form). Hub of the company's tanker service is a 1,000-ton capacity storage tank, the only one in Britain and sited for distribution of molten sulphur at short notice. Refinery sulphur of high purity is delivered to the user in 15-ton lots, ready for either immediate use or for storage. The advantages claimed for liquid sulphur are that plants using the material need no large covered sheds for storing solid sulphur and no expensive melting and filtering equipment, and that there is no dust to make working conditions unpleasant or, in the presence of moisture, corrode plant and equipment. Those advantages have created a demand too great for the refineries and distribution service at present to satisfy. The resources of the Immingham depôt (see C. & D., March 2, p. 242), are therefore essential to ensure adequate supplies for the market that will have been created by 1964, when the new plant is expected to be complete and in effective production.

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about:

Topnote hair lacquer

Ultracach

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Muscle-relaxant with Analgesic Properties.—Wallace Laboratories, Maple Cross, Rickmansworth, Herts, have introduced a new oral muscle-relaxant with analgesic properties: Carisoma brand carisoprodol (Wallace). Carisoma is subject to Part 1 S4B of the Poisons Regulations, The packs are containers of fifty and 250 350-mgm, tablets and of 200 125-mgm, tablets.

Palatable PAS Drink.—A. Wander, Ltd., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, are launching on June 4 the "first really palatable PAS drink preparation in which the taste of sodium PAS has been successfully disguised." The product is stated to dis-



solve completely in cold water yielding a clear, pleasantly flavoured, easy-to-take drink in either lime or rasp-berry flavour. Only two doses per day arc required and Pasinah-D is understood to be well tolerated and especially acceptable to children. Each flavour is available in a carton of sixty packets.

Psoriasis Treatment Cream.—Dermal Laboratories, Ltd., 99 Baker Street, London, W.1, are introducing a speciality Psoriderm cream for the treatment of psoriasis. It contains the therapeutically active ingredients of coal tar, plus lecithin to promote scale penetration. The coal tar extract has been formulated, it is understood, for maximum efficacy, and contains the pyridine bases and tar acids in their complexing equivalents in a product of almost neutral pH. The presentation is as an oil-in-water cream in amber glass jar containing 8 fl. oz.

Uterine Spasmolytic and Vasodilatant.—The Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., Park Royal, London, N.W.10, have launched a new speciality Duvadilan (isoxsuprine hydrochloride) a uterine spasmolytic and vasodilatant in bottles of fifty and 250 10-mgm. tablets and box of five 2-mil ampoules each containing 10 mgm. Pharmacological investigations in vitro and in vivo are understood to have shown that Duvadilan has a strongly inhibiting effect on the muscular tissue of uterus and blood vessels, but only a moderate effect on the smooth muscle of the respiratory, biliary and intestinal tracts. The product is free of purchase tax.

For Immunisation Against Influenza.

—Evans Medical, Ltd., Speke, Liver-

pool, 24, in their Admune oil-adjuvant influenza polyvalent virus vaccine (inactivated), for protective immunisation against influenza, offer a formulation designed to confer long-lasting immunity and standardised by hæmagglutination to contain 3,500 H.A. units per dose. The vaccine is composed of 1,500 units A/Singapore/1/57; 500 units A/England/1/61; 1,000 units B/England/939/59; and 500 units B/Taiwan/4/62 (the strain that recently made its appearance in the Far East). Each of the strains is propagated in fertile hens' eggs by allantoic inoculation, and the vaccine is suspended in a water-in-oil emulsion with purified Arlacel A as emulsifier and Drakeol 6 VR as vehicle. Admune is packed in single-dose disposable syringes. The vaccine becomes available on September 1.

A Calamine Cream.—Latest product of Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., 93 Lewes Road, Brighton, is a calamine cream in cartoned tubes, here shown in display



outer of twelve. The product is nongreasy and gives relief in skin discomforts resulting from sunburn, insect stings and bites, chafing, etc. Calamine content of the cream is 4.375 per cent.



NOW IN "BUBBLE-PAKS": Pretested Products, Ltd., Maple Cross, Rickmansworth, Herts, are breaking with the tradition of over a century in packaging the family and regular sizes of Carters Little Liver Pills in "Bubblepaks" supplied by Gordon & Gotch Packaging, Ltd. The transparent bubble allows the phial, with its familiar blne-and-white label, to be seen at a glance, whilst the size of the backing card—5 in, high x 3½ in, wide—allows ample space for putting aeross the nome of the pro-

space for putting across the name of the product. Dosage instructions are on the reverse cide.

Roast-turkey Baby Food.—Fiftieth variety in the Junior foods range offered by Trufood, Ltd., 113 Newington Causeway, London, S.E.l, is roast-turkey dinner. Made from roastec turkey meat with vegetables and bacon, it is prepared to provide "a complete first course for the older baby." The pack is a glass jar vacuum sealed with pry-off cap.



DRINKS IN CANS: Robinson's whole orange lemon barley and "Trio," now available, read to drink, in cans from J. & J. Colman, Ltd, Carrow Works, Norwich, Norfolk.

Now Mint-flavoured. — W. B Cartwright, Ltd., Rawdon, Leeds, an nounce the introduction of a new improved - formula mint - flavoured Moorland indigestion tablet. Supplie are restricted to chemists. The carton has been redesigned in colours of green, red and white and all rolls are wrapped with new green, red and white labels. The packs are a single roll of twenty and packets of forty and eighty. The company's advertising to the public will continue on a national scale in the Press and on television but the new packs are not being featured for some time, so as to enable chemists to clear current stocks. In consequence existing stocks are not being taken back in exchange for the new packs.

A Perfume Spray.—André Philippe Ltd., 71 Gowan Avenue, London S.W.6, have made available a 40-c.c capacity scent spray in clear hand finished glass, with mounts of gold and assorted bulbs in blue, pink and gold with tie-on seal.



At Right, New Chant d'Aromes perfume of Guerlain, Ltd. Above. New scent spray of André Philippe, Ltd.



A New Perfume.—Chant d'Arômes a new creation of Guerlain, Ltd., 2 Aintree Road, Perivale, Greenford Middlesex, is described as "a perfum with all the zest of youth; piercing from the first, it soon blossoms like a bouquet in which syringa and honey-suckle are intertwined." Its characteristic vigour and freshness are expected to have a special appeal to the young while "connoisseurs will applaud its nobility, the harmony of its composition and the subtle intensity of its presence."

New Lipstick Shades. — Lancôme (England), Ltd., 14, Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, have produced three new lipstick shades for the Spring: Audacieux ("a cyclamen shade to be worn by women who dare to be different"); Couture ("more intense than pink but softer than red"); and Teen Rose ("a mere suspicion of pink"). Audacieux has matching cream rouge and frosted nail enamel; Couture has matching cream rouge and plain nail enamel; the nail enamel to blend with Teen Rose is Lancôme's Rose Leger.

New Cosmetic Shades.—Coty (England), Ltd., Coty House, 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1, have extended their cosmetic range by the introduction of new shades as follows:—In lipstick (series 200) and Switchstick (series 202): Almost amber, close-up coral, spotlight rose, and starlit pink; in pearlidescent nail enamel (series 491): gilded witchery, bright witchery, rose witchery and pearly witchery; and in golden vanity (series 2099 and Slim Pack series 2099R): Pink opal, exotic rose, touch of honey and carnival glow.

"Interchangeable" Lipstick.—Newly introduced Pond's Twin-stick, a double-ended faceted "gold" case with interchangeable lipstick at each end and two



new fashionable pale lipstick colours ("whisper pink" and "just peachy") is being launched in a carded pack in red, white and gold, featuring one current

REDESIGNED: As part of their policy of continually improving the presentation of their "Beauty on a Budget" series, Rimmel, Ltd., 62 Baker Street, W.1, are repacking their nail legular, and lightly legular, and lightly legular and lightly lightly legular and lightly lightly lightly lightly lightly lightly

"Beauty on a Budget" series, Rimmel, Ltd., 62 Baker Street, W.1, are repacking their nail lacquer and liquid make-up in new glass containers. The nail lacquer bottle (at left in right-hand picture) is fitted with a taller cap of more graceful





design, and bears a label with cut-out in the shape of a finger nail, showing the customer just how the lacquer will look on her nails. The liquid make-up bottle (right in left-hand pair) is also more in accordance with modern cosmetic presentation. Designs were evolved in collaboration with the design and research service of Key Glassworks, Ltd., Edinburgh Way, Harlow, Essex, Eacls is shown alongside the one it replaces.

and one new lipstick shade. The new colours may also be obtained in the regular black-and-gold case. A counter display tester is available from the manufacturers, Chesebrough-Ponds, Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10. Also released is a revised shade range (six instead of eight) of Pond's face powder. Two shades: "misty rose" and "misty beige" are new.

A New Lipstick Range.—L. Leichner (London), Ltd., 30 Acre Lane, London, S.W.2, have introduced a new formula lipstick in six up-to-theminute and eye-catching shades, and



have retained one shade, "rose Valerie," from the previous range. The lipsticks, which are understood to have been used with safety and success over a long period in cases of lip allergy, are supplied in swivel-action metal cases with clear plastic cover. They are sent out in a black-and-gold display tester unit of six.

Cream for the Legs. — Lancome (England), Ltd., 14 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, have launched a special cream for use on the legs. The product is claimed to relax the legs by regular cleansing of the tissues, invigorate them by rendering them supple once more, and beautify them because the ingredients soften and smoothe the skin. The pack is a 2-oz. tube in carton.

Perfumed Nail Lacquer. — Amber Associates (Sales), Ltd., 143 Great Portland Street, London, W.1, have developed what they describe as "an entirely new cosmetic"—a perfumed top-coat nail lacquer, Gigi, that may also be used as a first-coat perfumed lacquer. The product is understood to

be quick-drying, though it contains no acetone; to have a brilliant sheen and to leave a hard surface. The perfumed novelty, apart from being a nail lacquer that carries its perfume for several days, may also be brushed on jewellery, brooches, etc., where it lasts many weeks.

"No-refill" Lipstick. — Yardley and Co., Ltd., 33 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, are introducing a new lipstick in golden starry case. As it sells at little more than the cost of a refill, no refills are supplied, it being felt that customers will always readily purchase the lipstick



complete. It is obtainable in the full range of Yardley shades. Moisture creme, as the lipstick is named, contains a moisturising agent. The present range of refills continues available for those who prefer to use the standard formula. They fit into the existing Florentine Case.

MAKERS' ACTIVITIES

Export Record.—In 1962 Monogram Electric, Ltd., Gatwick Road, Crawley, Sussex, achieved 33 per cent. of the sterling value of electric blanket exports. Messrs. Monogram also do a considerable export business in components.

Irradiation Unit for Reading Plant.—Gillette Industries, Ltd., are to have the world's largest cobalt-60 irradiation plant design specifically for medical purposes. The new plant will cost £85,000 at its initial loading; loaded to its capacity of 750,000 curies of cobalt-60, the plant would cost £270,000. It is being built at the company's Reading factory for sterilisating the company's single-use hypodermic needles, syringes and other Gillette disposable surgical products.

Record Order for Antibiotics. — A record consignment of British antibiotics (9 million vials of penicillin and streptomycin)—the biggest single order ever received by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex — has been delivered to Tunisia. Meeting the order meant a special effort by staff at three of the company's United Kingdom factories. In addition, staff at one of them have been busy filling and packing extra penicillin for the home market and about 2 million vials of penicillin for Morocco.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

A Single Profession

SIR,—According to Mr. M. Power, of Limerick, as reported in your columns (C. & D., May 25, p. 587), dispensary pharmacists are not behaving as they should in that fair city. Avidly seizing upon his vague and hearsay allegations the Council, through its president, launches forth upon one of its perfunctory castigations of dispen-sary pharmacists in general. "Never ask to know for whom the bell tolls." Down through the years it has emerged as settled Council policy to belittle the status of the dispensary pharmacist. That might have been good fun while it lasted were it not for the regrettable fact that one branch of a profession cannot be exalted at the expense of another. In the present Departmental attitude towards an educational grant, the Council has got a taste of the medicine which we dispensary pharmacists have been sampling for years without sympathy, much less support, from any section of organised pharmacy.

MICHAEL J. DORE, Templeogue, Eire

Rural Dispensing

 All those rural pharmacists who have, over the years, been frus-trated by the one-mile dispensing limit in their efforts to provide a more complete dispensing service in country districts will welcome the statements made by Mr. C. H. Smith at the recent National Pharmaceutical Union annual meeting. It is not sufficiently known, or appreciated, that most rural chemists are much under-privileged in the matter of supply of medicines to their communities under the present National Health Service arrangements. There is little doubt, also, that rural dispensing doctors will try to hang on with determination to the peculiar privileges they have at present in the supply of medicines, for the basic reason that it brings in much extra income to their practices, though they know well enough that, in these days of easy transport facilities, whatever justification there may have been fifty years ago for a one-mile walking-distance limit for rural dispensing, it has long since ceased to have any factual meaning. It is also undeniable that, in most country districts in England, rural doctors would generally look upon the rural chemist as an interloper, who is merely of occasional use to them to deal with difficult prescrip-tions, or to supply at short notice an out-of-the-way item which they may have forgotten to order from their wholesale supplier. Therefore the idea of any kind of "agreement" between doctors and chemists in country districts over matters of extension or alteration of existing dispensing arrangements is met with every excuse the doctors can bring forward, and nothing less than a complete reappraisal of the whole question of N.H.S. dispensing arrangements in country districts is called for if doctors in such areas are

no longer to be allowed to usurp the functions which rightly belong to the pharmacist.

J. M. DAVIS, M.P.S.,
Staindrop, Darlington, co. Durham

The Pharmacist and His Image

SIR, —I applaud the image of the pharmacist of the future presented by Mr. A. N. Morrison (C. & D., May 11, p. 522). I do, however, think that if that image is to be realised it is necessary for those engaged in pharmacy today seriously to consider disengagement from a host of side interests far removed from an examination course. That presupposes a big reduction (at least so far as Northern Ireland is concerned) in the number of pharmacies. As retail pharmacy is constituted today I cannot see a man with a mind of sufficient calibre to attain a firstclass honours degree being even faintly attracted. Doctors complain of their distractions (form filling, etc.) but those distractions would be increased if (ludicrous thought!) they were to decide to branch out into the sale of fountain pens and stationery.

H. C. McCracken, Banbridge, Northern Ireland

Members of Health Services

SIR,—It is gratifying to read, on p. 538 of your May 18 issue, that nine doctors or nurses are to spend three months in Europe at our expense. Why no pharmacists? — or do they come under the heading "members of public health services"? This is only a niggle I know, but it shows which way the wind blows.

S. F. Brown, Tonbridge, Kent

Not All Should Modernise

- Having read so much of modernisation in past months, may I recite my own experiences. Sixteen months ago I ripped out my old fit-tings and my shopfront, moved the dispensary into a back room (increasing the shopping area by 40 per cent.) and installed the latest self-selection fittings at a cost of £2,500. After eleven months I found that my counter turnover had increased by only 0.6 per cent. and my National Health Service turnover even less, and I soon realised why. My business is in a small industrial town sandwiched between two larger towns. Our customers mostly dash into the local shops to pick up what they have forgotten to buy elsewhere; and they have already spent all they are pre-pared to spend on impulse sales. The rest of our customers are older folk who have neither the energy nor the money for town shopping. They are not susceptible to impulse sales, nor are they prepared to accept the principle of taking goods off the shelves for themselves. They want counter service, not self-selection. I would sug-gest that before blindly spending money on modernising, pharmacists should spend a little time analysing their customers' shopping habits, and their attitude to modern shopping trends. DISILLUSIONED

Candidates' Thanks

Sir,—May I take this opportunity of thanking all those members who voted for me in the recent Pharmaceutical Society Council election. I am greatly honoured to have again headed the poll, and am grateful for this expression of renewed confidence. I pledge myself to continue to work unceasingly for the betterment of the whole profession.

J. C. BLOOMFIELD, Portsmouth

SIR.—May I, through the courtesy of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, express my sincere thanks to all those pharmacists who voted for me in the rebest for pharmacy.

ALBERT HOWELLS,

Paylevheath cent Council election. I shall do my

SIR,—I shall be glad if you will publish this letter expressing my thanks to all those who voted for me in the recent Council election and also my congratulations to the successful candi-JOHN E. JEFFERY, dates Southampton

SIR,—May I express my thanks to all those who voted for me in the recent Council election? The support of so many members is indeed heartening, and will encourage me to stand again. ESTELLE J. M. LEIGH,

Aughton, Lancs

SIR,—I would like to express my appreciation to all those who supported my candidature in the recent Council election, and, at the same time, would add my sincere congratulations to the newly elected members of Council and best wishes for their deliberations with the "older" members of the Council at this critical period in the history of pharmacy.

IRENE F. A. LEWIS, Manchester, 10

Sir,—I would appreciate the opportunity of expressing my thanks to all those who gave me such help and support in the recent election. Though not successful, I will continue to work during the year for our ideals in pharmacy. I am determined to show that "a vote for Madge means action." MERVYN MADGE St. Budeaux, Plymouth

Sir,—May I crave the courtesy of your columns to say a heartfelt thank you to the 2,845 members who gave me their confidence. They encourage me to fight again.

A. GORDON REED. Leeds, 11

Appreciated

I HAVE pleasure in recommending a very good price list with weekly amendments and congratulate you on its accuracy.— $D.H.\bar{C}.M$.



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Where from Here?

THE implications of the decisions taken at the special meeting of Branch Representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society in London on May 21 are unlikely to be evident for some time and it could be that when they do come the results may not entirely coincide with the expectations of the majority of members.

It may be said that there were no fetters on the discussion on May 21, even if there were hints from some quarters—and they appear justified—that not enough time had been given beforehand to study the Council's own suggested alterations in the text of the original report. If the discussion was free, so that none may now complain he has been denied the opportunity to express his point of view, the decisions in one respect were not. Controversy continues as to whether the platform misled members in ruling that the paragraphs on limitation of pharmacies had to be accepted or rejected in toto. It is certain that the subject will come up again.

For the rest, every section of the report has been given the approval of the membership, with far less opposition or criticism at the meeting than one had been led to expect.

The Council now has authority to base its broad general policy for the future on the principles classified A in the Council's comments; and to initiate legislation, and try and get Parliament to approve it, on the parts labelled B. Members generally will be expected to co-operate in implementing the proposals labelled D, and though the Council may encourage and exhort them, it will have no powers to compel them, to do so.

We have left until last the mention of category C, though it is from the sections so labelled that the quickest results are to be expected from the Special Meeting of Branch Representatives on May 21. The sections labelled C "involve standards of professional conduct which pharmacists are expected to observe." In other words they are subjects for inclusion in the "Statement Upon Matters of Professional Conduct." The actual paragraphs of the report and the Council's comments on it are obviously not worded suitably for inclusion, as such, in the Statement. They will have to be appropriately redrafted in the general form and style of the existing "Matters," and while it would be a courtesy for the Council to come forward with the actual paragraphs for final approval by a meeting of Branch Representatives, It is noteworthy that the April Council report (C. & D.,

May 18, p. 550) states "An addition to paragraph 3 of the Statement . . . was approved by the Council. . . . The paragraph is being amended to read," etc.

Voters' Preferences

In the election of seven members to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society the electors have rejected two candidates whom they chose three years ago—both then returned for the first time.

Another unsuccessful candidate, Mr. Donald Hudson, who for a second time failed to regain the seat he lost in May 1961, may take ironical comfort from the fact that the membership, on the very day of the count, approved through their Branch Representatives, the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy, of which he, as chairman during the main part of the Committee's deliberations, must be a principal author. Admittedly the report, as discussed on May 21, had been modified in some respects from the Committee's original version, and that he was severely critical of one or two of the changes. Nevertheless, it must have been substantially his own work that was ratified.

Of the newcomers one, Mr. Balmford, of Sutton Coldfield, has youth and forthright views (see C. & D., April 20, p. 423) on his side, though he does not appear, from the published reports of national or local meetings of the Society, to have given them orally on any specially memorable occasion. The views, personality and background of Mr. Holland, who goes on after a steady rise in favour in many elections, are now well known, and his proved sincerity, application, and breadth of interest should prove valuable assets in Council and Committee work. Mr. Kerr, of Newcastle, comes with an intention—and indeed a mandate from his north-eastern colleagues in particular—to accelerate the pace of action and change in pharmaceutical affairs, and as he is a Scot it may be expected that he will be uncompromising in his endeavours to that end. Mr. Howells is well known for his attacking policies on behalf of proprietor pharmacists. In wishing them well in their endeavours we may also congratulate Messrs. Bloomfield, Grainger and Aldington on having had such solid votes of confidence from the membership.

Rationalisation of Pack Sizes

A SCHEME for the rationalisation of pack sizes of pharmaceutical specialities, as prepared by the joint committee of representatives from the local Medical and Pharmaceutical Committees of the London Executive Council, is being submitted to the Executive Councils Association (England), Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee and British Medical Association. The scheme is contained in a report prepared by the joint committee and approved by the London Executive Council at its meeting on May 23. The joint committee recommends that tablets, capsules and cachets should be packed in containers of 10, 25, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000, and that, for drops, the rational pack sizes should be 5 and 25 mils. Containers of 50, 250 and 500 mils are suggested for other liquid preparations, with 1 and 2-litre packs for bulk prescribing. Ophthalmic ointments are recommended to be packed in 5-gm. units, topical ointments in 10 and 25-gm. units (for bulk prescribing 500 gm.).

The report arose from the paragraph in the "Hinch-liffe" Committee's Report on the Cost of Prescribing, it would appear that it is under no obligation to do so.

in which it was stated that the Ministry of Health should "help pharmacists over the serious problem of stocking . . . by encouraging the industry to rationalise pack sizes where practicable, and prescribers to specify quantities based on the sizes " (see C. & D., May 16, 1959, p. 526). At the outset of its meetings the joint committee was informed by the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, says the report, that, while rationalisation of pack sizes might appear attractive, the industry had no alternative but to offer its products in sizes that would enable the retail pharmacist to meet the requirements of the practitioner and the needs of the Health Service. One of its member companies had issued a new product in two packs, one designed to provide a week's treatment and another to meet hospital require-

ments, only to find that the prescribing pattern followed

by practitioners had not justified the creation of the

special pack and that more and more of the larger size,

designed for hospital use, were being supplied to retail

pharmacists to meet prescription requirements. During their investigations the Committee ascertained pack sizes generally available by analysing a 20 per cent. sample of a wholesaler's list. It revealed that 503 packs in all were offered for quantities of ten, twenty, twentyfive, fifty, 100, 250, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 tablets and seventy-seven for other quantities. The corresponding figures in respect of capsules were forty-three and twelve. To assess the extent of present waste, the Joint Pricing Committee had been asked to provide details of "broken bulk" payments to pharmacists, and it was learned that, in the City of London and twentyeight other boroughs, 597 chemists had submitted 4,935 claims amounting to £1,382 during the period October-December 1961. The joint committee's aim has been to ensure that, so far as practicable, the quantity ordered by the doctor should correspond with the size of pack put up by the manufacturer. It considers that that situation may best be achieved by the manufacturers supplying products in its recommended range of rational packs, and by the doctors prescribing in such quantities.

It seems to us that manufacturers will always supply products in the container that is in greatest demand. The key to the problem of rationalisation seems to be entirely with the prescriber, who must be educated accordingly. Pharmacists in general practice will support any system that achieves a reduction in the losses that arise from broken bulk.



COLLEAGUES CASTIGATED

For polished style and for epigrammatic force we commend to all readers the address to pharmaceutical students delivered a week ago by Mr. R. W. Giles, at Bloomsbury Square. The lecture, we say, was characteristic: it was characteristic in its defects as well as in its excellences, in its failure as well as in its success. The assumption of a lofty moral altitude as his own basis, and the ability to discover in others and severely to denounce deflections from the standard adopted by himself, have always been Mr. Giles's besetting temptations. Such an imperial method of defining the boundaries of right and wrong may be a perfectly proper tone for an apostle to adopt, and might be excused in a bishop, but we are not bound to submit to the castigations of any merely mortal man, however able he may be, for infringements of the decalogues, or possibly hectologues, which he may choose to provide out of his own moral consciousness for our ethical guidance.

Onward from Galen

SIDELINES OF CURRENT COMMENT

NO COUNTING THE VOTES

AT no time would the proverb "many hands make light work" have been more apt than at 17 Bloomsbury Square, on May 22. The sizeable increase in the number of candidates (twenty-two) offering themselves for election to the Council of the Pharmaeeutical Society this year for the seven vacancies added considerably to the task of the scrutineers. Beginning soon after 10 a.m., they had to work steadily through until nearly 7 p.m.—just an hour before the adjourned annual meeting was due to begin. Let it not be thought, however, that the scrutineers were dissatisfied (except perhaps for the combination of low chairs with high tables). Those who regularly attend know that the work brings its own reward of entertainment, and this year was no exception. When one envelope was opened it was found to contain a blank voting paper and a signed letter addressed to the secretary which read "I am returning this form blank. I hope you will complete it as suits you best."—We understand the secretary failed to oblige. On another form was written: "I am voting for nobody until somebody does something about our remuneration." Would the aggrieved pharmacist have troubled to return the form if he had not been provided with a reply-paid envelope? At least he showed more initiative than the 16,937 who did not vote.

 \bigstar POISON-PROOFING IN THE U.S. \bigstar

THERE has come into my hands a disc produced by Columbia Record Productions to the instructions of National Poison Prevention Week [of the U.S.A.]. It is part of a "public-relations kit" which is intended to be used in the local broadcasting stations which are, of course, a feature of the American scene. The disc provides on one side a series of references to the risks of domestic poisoning, especially to children, caused by the leaving of toxic substances unprotected about the house. Each such "leadin" is followed by an enjoinder to go to the pharmacist today for advice on "poison-proofing" the home. The other side of the record is given over to a rather longer dialogue on the subject between an interviewer and the president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, in which he explains that the idea of the Week came to a local pharmacist, who successfully presented it to the mayor and then to successively higher authorities until the President of the United States decreed that the Week should take place. Suitably acclimatised to the British way of life, a National Poison Prevention Week might prove a useful venture on this side of the Atlantic. The hazards are no

MEDICAL ABSTRACTS

LIQUORICE IN GASTRIC ULCERATION

THE clinical trial of a liquorice derivative in gastric and duodenal ulcer treatment was reported in *The Lancet* (1962, **II**. 793). The substance (chemically 3-o-(β-carboxypropionyl)-11-oxo-18-olean-12-en-30-oic acid),* which is closely related to glycyrrhizinic acid, was used both as parent acid and disodium salt in doses of 100 mgm, three times daily. The results were compared with an inert substance in a blind trial. In duodenal ulcer patients no significant effect was observed, but of thirty gastric ulcer patients receiving the active drug, 37 per cent, showed radiological disappearance of the ulcer crater after five weeks. The average reduction in size of the ulcer niche for the group was 72 per cent. In twenty patients on the control substance, the crater had disappeared radiologically in 5 per cent, while the average reduction of niche size was 34 per cent. Oedema was produced in ten of the fifty-eight patients on Biogastrone, caused, it is thought, by retention of sodium and water. The authors suggest that Biogastrone promotes the healing of gastric ulcers but recognise the possibility that chance factors contributed to the results.

*Biogastrone (Biorex Laboratories, Ltd.) Available to hospitals only.

GUIDE TO ANIMAL MEDICINES

Information about veterinary medicines made available by manufacturers through pharmacies.

Lamb dysentery tetanus antiserum

MANUFACTURER: Evans Medical, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24. DESCRIPTION: Highly concentrated and refined antiserum pre-pared from horses hyperimmunised against Clostridium welchii types B and D and Clostridium tetani.

INDICATIONS: Immediate protection of lambs against lamb dys-

entery, pulpy kidney and tetanus.

Dosage: 2 mils injected subcutaneously.

SHELF LIFE: Two years.

How Supplied: In rubber capped bottle of 50 mils.

FIRST ISSUED: January 1963.

QUADRIVEXIN vaccine

MANUFACTURER: Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

DESCRIPTION: Vaccine containing suspension of antigens of Clostridium welchii (types B. C and D), and Clostridium tetani.

INDICATIONS: Active immunisation of sheep and lambs against pulpy kidney disease, lamb dysentery, struck and tetanus.

Dosage: 2 mils subcutaneously. SHELF LIFE: Eighteen months. How SUPPLIED: In bottle of 100 mils.

FIRST ISSUED: January 1963.

HEDIVAC TCV vaccine

Manufacturer: Behringwerke A.G., Marburg Lahn, Western Germany. Distributor: Hoechst Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., veterinary division, 11 Stoke Poges Lane, Slough, Bucks.

DESCRIPTION: Living, modified, tissue culture-adapted distemper

virus and inactivated hepatitis vaccine.

INDICATIONS: Active immunisation of dogs and foxes against distemper and hepatitis contagiosa canis (H.c.c.) or fox encephalitis.

METHOD OF USE: 2 mils subcutaneously.

Notes: A quantity of aluminium hydroxide is added to the lyophilised vaccine to increase its antigenicity.

SHELF LIFE: One year when stored at 39 to 43° F. The dissolved vaccine cannot be stored.

How Supplied: In single-dose vacuum sealed vial with ampoulc of solvent.

First Issued: April 1963.

MAXAVAC TCV vaccine

MANUFACTURER: Behringwerke A.G., Marburg Lahn, Western Germany. DISTRIBUTOR: Hoechst Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., veterinary division, 11 Stoke Poges Lane, Slough, Bucks.

DESCRIPTION: Distemper tissue culture, hepatitis and leptospirosis quadrivalent vaccine.

INDICATIONS: Active immunisation of dogs against distemper, contagious hepatitis and leptospira canicola and icterohæmorrhagiæ.

METHOD OF USE: 2 mils subcutaneously into seven to nine weeks old puppies. Immunity to leptospirosis may be boosted by a second injection two or three weeks later.

Notes: Freeze-dried component must be reconstituted before

SHELF Life: One year when stored at 39 to 43° F.

How Supplied: In box of one complete vaccination dosc.

First Issued: April 1963.

STREPTOVEX-N

MANUFACTURER: Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex. Description: Aqueous solution of streptomycin and neomycin containing 0.65 gm. of streptomycin sulphate and 0.5 gm. of neomycin sulphate in each fl. oz. Antibiotic.

INDICATIONS: For oral administration in enteric diseases of primary and secondary bacterial origins. Scours in calves and piglets and some types of diarrhœa in dogs.

Dosage: According to weight, age, and condition of the animal -see manufacturer's literature.

ADMINISTRATION: To be given as a drench or, in the case of calves, stirred well into the milk feed.

STORAGE: Should be stored in a cool place. How Supplied: In bottles of eight and 80 fl. oz.

FIRST ISSUED: January 1963.

CANINOVAC TCV vaccine

Manufacturer: Behringwerke A.G., Marburg Lahn, Western Germany. Distributor: Hoechst Pharmaccuticals, Ltd., veterinary division, 11 Stoke Poges Lane, Slough, Bucks.

DESCRIPTION: Modified, lyophilised, canine distemper tissue culture vaccine.

INDICATIONS: Active immunisation of dogs against distemper and hardpad.

CAUTION: Dogs to be innoculated should be healthy and free from endo- and ectoparasites.

METHOD OF USE: 2 mils subcutaneously.

Notes: Should be injected immediately after reconstitution. SHELF LIFE: One year when stored at 39 to 43° F. Dissolved vaccine cannot be stored.

How Supplied: In box of one complete vaccination dose.

First Issued: April 1963.

SOCATYL sachets

Manufacturer: CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex. DESCRIPTION: Single dose sachets containing 4 gm. of formosulphathiazole.

Indications: For the treatment of scour in pigs and calves. Dosage: Calves (up to a week old), one sachet daily for two or three days. In older animals and more severe infections

the dose may be increased if necessary. Prophylactic dose: half the above.

Pigs, One satchet provides a daily dose for two pigs two to cight weeks old, or one pig over eight weeks old. Prophylactic dose: half the above.

Notes: Socatyl can be suspended in water and given as a drench. Alternatively it may be added to the liquid or solid feed, but where groups of animals are being treated adequate mixing is necessary to ensure even dosage.

How Supplied: In carton of twenty-four sachets.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.4B. FIRST ISSUED: February 1963.

NEW FILMS AND FILMSTRIPS

"How Much Blood?"

CAMERA TALKS. 23 Denmark Place, London, W.C.2. 35-mm. colour filmstrip.

PRODUCED at the Birmingham Accident Hospital for the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board with technical assistance from Mr. P. S. London, F.R.C.S., the filmstrip is labelled "Advanced First Aid, No. 1." Purpose of the series is to show how simple everyday observations can provide useful guidance in estimating how much blood an injured person has lost or is likely to lose, the information being of obvious value in the matter of dealing with and better still, anticipating and preventing shock after injury.

Essential Oils of the West Indies

Fritzsche Bros., Inc., 76 Ninth Avenue, New York, 11, U.S.A. (agents in U.K.: P. T. Petley & Co., Ltd., 53 St. Johns Square, London, E.C.1. 16-mm. sound. Colour. Running time, 38 minutes.

THE latest film to be produced by Fritzsche Bros., Inc., from shots taken by their renowned vice-president (Dr. Ernest Guenther) covers the spice-growing areas of the West Indies. With the possibility of political unrest in the Far East (until now the principal source of raw materials for spice oils) the American company has been looking into the possibility of establishing an alternative source nearer home, and it led them to investigate the islands of the Caribbean. The film begins at Grenada, where native women are seen cracking the nutmeg shells with extraordinary speed and dexterity. From there it moves to Haiti, which has become the world's largest producer of vetivert oil. On Jamaica a subsidiary of the company has established a plantation of pepper vines, and experiments are going on with growing vanilla, cinnamon and other aromatic plants. A distillery (see p. 604) has also been set up and if the experiment is successful the extra supplies could have a stabilising effect on world prices, particularly on vanilla pods. The film sequences connected with spices, citrus fruits and other oil-bearing commodities arc linked with scenes of great beauty for which the islands are noted.

Branch Representatives in Approving Mood

DISCUSSIONS AT MAY MEETING IN LONDON

THE Pharmaceutical Society's president (Miss M. A. Burr) was in the chair at the annual May meeting of Branch Representatives of the Society held in London on May 23. The Council's report on business transacted at the May 1962 meeting was presented as an appendix to the agenda. Thereafter the motions and amendments submitted by

branches were discussed.

Commenting on the Council's report, MR. M. GORDON, Leeds, said that in the past he had been one of the most outspoken critics of the Council, but this time he commended it for having paid more notice to members' wishes. criticism this year was upon the lateness of receiving the report, leaving little time for discussion at branches before representatives came to London. The Leeds branch resolutions of 1962, said Mr. Gordon, had not been answered as the branch wanted. A locum fee for Council members had been asked for, but the Council had created instead a permanent stipend for Council members. He thought, too, that the Council should have been more active in trying to secure restriction of the supply of medicines to pharmacists. They seemed to be accepting passively a dangerous and ludicrous situation under which it was easy for medicines to be picked up at self-service stores. The Council should set up a subcommittee to advise the public of the dangers of such practices. It seemed hypnotised by Government policy and by big business, forgetting that the public could make Governments change their policies. MR. R. E. JACKSON, Tees-side, accused the registrar (Mr. Adams) of having misled members at the previous day's meeting. His interpretation was that the meeting had voted against Government action and not against the limitation of pharmacies.

Reference Back

When MR. ADAMS declared that, if the meeting did not like the Council's views, it could refer the paragraph back for report, MR. GORDON, Leeds, moved reference back of the paragraph on restriction on the supply of medicines. Pointing out the difficulty of obtaining evidence, MR. ADAMS asked for the co-

Pointing out the difficulty of obtaining evidence, Mr. Adams asked for the cooperation of all members in providing it. He recalled the disadvantages caused by the exiguous nature of the evidence put forward at the C.F. hearing. Reference back was carried with only one vote against, and Mr. Jackson then moved reference back of the paragraph on limitation of pharmacies. That was carried without a dissentient.

Contributions to the debates are summarised. Resolutions and the meetings' verdicts upon them are tabulated on

the opposite page.

MR. RAYMOND DICKINSON, in proposing the first motion on the agenda paper, that of Newcastle-on-Tyne, said that the difficulties of introducing legislation for pharmacy had been stressed. However, members were faced with a situation that, while educational standards had been raised, more and more

commercialism was creeping into general practice. The Statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct was useful, but it needed to be fortified. Pharmacists must prove themselves worthy of a monopoly in the supply of medicines by being willing to accept self-discipline. The Statutory Committee might have to have its powers widened so as to permit it to impose a greater variety of penalties.

MR. C. E. TURNER, North Staffs, said that, while his branch was in sympathy with the motives of the movers, it opposed the suggestion that members had not been paying sufficient attention to ethical aspects. If the resolution were carried the code of ethics would become a penal code. Was that what mem-

bers wanted?

MR. D. B. WASHINGTON, Tees-side, said that his branch had put forward the motion for the very reasons for which Mr. Turner's branch was opposing it. MR. D. J. CRAWFORD, Colchester Branch, spoke strongly in support of the motion, as did MR. KEITH JENKINS, West Herts, who pointed out that, without discipline, "the report" could never be implemented; the Society's inspectors should see to it that the recommendations were observed.

Not Responsible To Council

Replying, MR. ADAMS said that nothing in the present position prevented the Statutory Committee from acting along the lines suggested. That Committee was not responsible to the Council, an aspect on which he would welcome members' views. The lack of variety of penalties open to the Statutory Committee to impose had struck all who had to do with it, and the suggestion that they should be widened was in accordance with the Council's views. He gave a reminder that, if their objectives involved legislation, then the Council had no power to act.

Replying as proposer, Mr. DICKINson said that the branch had been primarily interested in establishing the principle of the need to put teeth into the code, the method being left to the Council. Putting forward the resolution (2) in the name of Folkestone Branch, Mr. W. A. Beanland said that the branch was conscious of the fact that the report of the committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy dealt with certain aspects of pharmacies re-maining open after accepted hours, and that the further comments by the Council stressed the need for adequate afterhours service. The branch would agree, but also recognised that the conditions particular to a district, for example the fact that a doctor or doctors might hold a late evening surgery, could well demand that pharmacists in that district should remain open until 7 p.m. or even 8 p.m. in order to give a comprehensive service. That aspect did not appear to have been considered. He instanced an Executive Council which had decided, because of the action of a pharmacist in providing a permanent late service, that a rota service in the area was no

longer necessary. Members of his branch did not know whether that attitude by Executive Councils was nationwide, but it certainly was happening in Kent. It was the cut-price argument all over again. Whenever a price-cutter was criticised, crocodile tears began to flow and the plaintive voice asked why he should be forced to charge excessive prices when he was satisfied with a lower margin of profit. What he did not mention, and what everybody knew, was that price-cutting was good for business so long as only one or two people were doing it. So was rota break-ing. Significantly, said Mr. Beanland, new cases of late opening were invariably by pharmacists who were newcomers to the district and entirely without knowledge of its needs, or pharmacists whose businesses were declining and who were seeing the red light rather than the light of their responsibilities. His branch contended that the deliberate disregard of rota arrangements could not be justified, and in no way ensured a more comprehensive pharmaceutical service. If the needs of a district called for later closing, the need would be obvious and would become the subject of agreement between pharmacists and the Executive Council. The action of one or two pirate pharmacists in ignoring rota arrangements did not materially help the public. It did, in fact, create confusion because the other pharmacies carried no announcements showing where the service was available, and patients with urgent prescriptions might still find themselves unable to discover where prescriptions could be dispensed. In other words, rota breaking, while masquerading as a more efficient and comprehensive pharmaceutical service, must, in the long run, give rise to an inferior service. To prevent that, the branch was asking the Council to make strict adherence to rota service a matter of professional conduct.

Wording Criticised

MR. C. MELLOR, Stockport, said his branch was in favour of the motion but considered the wording unfortunate. What it meant was service after contract hours. In the North, Executive Councils were loth to scrap any rota arrangement. The time was near when independent pharmacists in each district, including rota-breakers, must provide a combined after-hours service, treating as urgent any script presented.

MR. ADAMS asserted that the proper approach was to regulate hours of opening, a viewpoint with which MR. BEANLAND, replying as proposer, flatly dis-

agreed.

On Colchester's motion on rural-area dispensing (3), MR. D. FEARNLEY campaigned for abolition of the one-mile limit and of restrictions on delivery of medicines. A recent decision had ensured that pharmacists could dispense for human beings as well as crows, by rejecting the application of a doctor to take on dispensing for patients within the mile limit as the crow flies, but outside it by the route a patient would

		Momoy	Earn
No	Branch Newcastle District and Northumberland	THAT it is the opinion of this meeting that the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain should take whatever steps are necessary to obtain powers which would enable them to enforce the Statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct and any adopted recommendations of the Report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy, and should cease to regard the Statement as a means of merely assisting pharmacists to discharge the moral obligation resting upon them to observe the appropriate standards of conduct,	Carried
2.	Folkestone and District	That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Society should include in its Code of Professional Conduct, the strict adherence to local rota service arrangement by all pharmacists under contract to Executive Councils.	Carried
3.	Colchester and District	That it is the opinion of this meeting that the special problems associated with the provision of a pharmaceutical service in rural areas by pharmacists have received insufficient consideration by the Pharmaceutical Society and positive measures should be taken to promote the establishment of reasonable arrangements alternative to dispensing doctors.	Carried
4.	Portsmouth and District	That it is the opinion of this meeting that a distinctive symbol should be exhibited outside all registered premises to identify for the general public these premises as a pharmacy.	Withdrawn
5.	Colchester and District	That it is the opinion of this meeting that there should be a national sign d.splayed outside all registered premises to identify for the general public the premises as a pharmacy.	Carried
6,	Folkestone and District	That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Council should establish [minimum] standards for containers for dispensed medicines and that these standards should be incorporated in the British National Formulary.	Carried as amended
7,	Leeds and District	THAT it is the opinion of this meeting that if a letter submitted to <i>The Pharmaceutical Journal</i> for publication is not so published, the member concerned should be informed of the reason for its rejection.	Lost
8.	Mansfield and District	That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Council of the Society should resume in 1963, and thereafter continue on an annual basis, its former practice of issuing to Branches in November an interim report giving the result so far of their consideration of the resolutions passed at the annual Branch Representatives' Meeting held in May.	Carried
9.	Bristol and District	That it is the opinion of this meeting that the adoption of a system of proportional representation on the Council for each main category of pharmacy be investigated by the Council with a view 10 its implementation in the near future.	Lost (93:99)
10.	North Staffordshire	FHAT it is the opinion of this meeting that in view of the need for unity and closer contact between members and the Council, that the election of members to the Council should be on a basis of territorial representation.	Lost
	Sheffield and District	Amendment— Alter last phrase to read "on a basis of partly territorial and partly national representation,"	Lost
11,	Sheffield and District	That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Society should investigate the storage and distribution of clinical samples of Scheduled poisons and drugs controlled by the Therapeutic Substances Act, if necessary seeking amendment to the Poisons Rules to prevent these drugs getting into the hands of unauthorised persons.	Carried
12.	Swansea and West Glamorgan	That it is the opinion of this meeting that all medical representatives in possession of Scheduled poisons and therapeutic substances should be pharmaceutically qualified.	Carried
13.	Sheffield and District	THAT it is the opinion of this meeting that the Society should approach the Poisons Board with a view to seeking amendment to the Poisons Rules to ensure that the sale, custody and distribution of Scheduled poisons by wholesalers should be under the personal supervision of a pharmacist.	Carried
14.	Portsmouth and District Stockport and District	That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Council should immediately issue for pharmacists a scale of professional fees. Amendment—	Carried Lost
15.	N. d. G. C. 11	Add "coupling with it an explanation of the delay of almost two years."	- C
13.	North Staffordshire Newcastle District and	That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Council should take steps to ensure that the Joint Industrial Council Salary Scale should bear closer relationship to actual operative rates of remuneration, Amendment—	Carried Lost
	Northumberland	Delete the words "take steps to ensure" and insert the words "bring pressure to bear on the Joint Industrial Council and insist."	
16.	Swansea and West Glamorgan	THAT it is the opinion of this meeting that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society should:— (a) work to secure the abolition of the N.H.S. Testing Scheme countering any suggestion that a similar testing scheme for contractors might be instituted under the Food and Drugs Act, and (b) work for the establishment on a national scale of a drug testing scheme similar to that operated voluntarily in the Birmingham area.	Carried
17.	Leeds and District	THAT it is the opinion of this meeting that the Council of the Society is failing in its duty to embrace opportunities of presenting a public image of pharmacy as a profession.	Carried
18.	Bristol and District	THAT it is the opinion of this meeting that the extravagant claims of advertising of medicinal products directed at the lay public are to be deplored and requests the Society to press for the setting up of a Government body to keep such advertising under continuous review.	Lost
19.	Newcastle District and Northumberland	That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain should take all possible steps to stop advertising of medicines on television and should publicise the fact it deprecates the many misleading, false and exaggerated claims made for certain medicines through this medium.	Carried
20.	Portsmouth and District	That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Society has a moral obligation and public duty to keep under review the advertising of proprietary medicines and to publish in the national Press information to counteract any advertised claims for proprietary medicines which cannot be substantiated.	Carried

No.	BRANCH	Motion	FATE
21.	North Staffs Sheffield and District	THAT it is the opinion of this meeting that the Council should initiate a campaign to inform and educate the public in the correct handling, administration and all relevant matters which are the concern of any person in the possession of drugs. **Amendment**—	
		Commence "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Council should approach the Ministry of Health to initiate a campaign"	Lost

have to take. Mr. D. J. Crawford revealed that dispensing doctors were taking on all the work in certain new housing estates in rural areas.

MR. KEITH JENKINS supported the motion, which in principle affected the basic right to dispense. In the main, pharmacists' rights would come by shortage of numbers—including numbers of doctors. Proper liaison was needed between rural branch members. The Council should allow a committee to be formed and to meet and function.
MRS. S. T. DICKINSON, Nottingham,

saw no objection to a pharmacist operating more than one pharmacy on a basis of restricted hours at each.

Mr. E. Jones, Guildford, stressed that any changes sought must be palpably in the interests of patients, and MR. A. TAYLOR, Romford, told how dispensing doctors were "creeping in" to nonrural areas. They had first contact with the patient and could influence the choice of purveyor.

Leave to withdraw Portsmouth's motion (4) in favour of Colchester's (5) on a distinctive sign for pharmacies having been granted, MR. D. J. CRAW-FORD, Colchester, said that moderisation tended to give pharmacies a "stores image." Emphasis needed to be laid on distinguishing the pharmacist's speciality. The use of the sign could be made conditional on maintenance of standards of premises.

Mr. R. H. SUMMERS, County, was in favour of leaving the matter "in the terms of 'the report'." A sign could be shown by any super-

market with a pharmacy department. Uniformity, said Mr. D. B. WASHING-TON, was the aim, and he would plump for the use of the title "pharmacy," but MR. W. H. JAMES wanted uniformity not at all, MR. S. F. WOODWARD, West Middlesex, thought the "chemist" or "pharmacy" controversy already decided in "pharmacy's" favour. He stressed the long time needed to gain acceptance for a symbol, and to use one could be argued as unprofessional. Miss M. Wallis, Tunbridge Wells, thought the National Pharmaceutical Union's green carboy forestalled the motion.

Standards for Containers

The purpose of Folkestone's motion (6), said its mover, Mr. P. F. SLOPER, was to raise the standard of containers of dispensed medicines. The present position was far from satisfactory. Many maintained a high standard of packaging, but it was not universal. His branch, while thanking Thames Valley Branch for the interest shown by its amendment, objected to the use of the word "minimum" within the context of the motion. Standards must be the maximum found practicable, and must certainly ensure the disappearance of all forms of paperboard containers. The public's image of pharmacy was what they saw on opening their medicine cupboard—and what a sorry picture it often presented! Greasy ointment boxes, dilapidated cardboard boxes, spilling their contents of tablets, perhaps damp and of doubtful potency. A skillet might look fairly presentable on leaving the dispensary, but would it pass any test after being in the hands of the patient for a mere twenty-four hours? Council of the Society, by recognising the British Standards Institution Committee on the subject, was implying its approval of those containers! The responsibility for ensuring that medicines reached the patient adequately packed, protected both physically and from loss of potency, was pharmacists' and pharmacists' alone, and the province of no other authority. Let pharmacists accept that responsibility, create their stan-dards and maintain them. His branch suggested that the most suitable method of ensuring the universal adoption of those standards would be by incorporating them within the British National Formulary.

Speaking on the amendment, MR. K. J. WALKER said that Thames Valley Branch did not consider that the motion, as it stood, was a demand for

better standards.

Interim Report on Resolutions

MR. C. H. P. ROBINSON, who put Mansfield's motion (7), was given reasons by Mr. Adams why the practice of issuing an interim report on resolutions passed at Branch Representatives' meetings had been dropped. There was no objection in principle, but November was considered too early for useful comment. The matter was under review.

The meeting accepted the reasons, put forward by MR. ADAMS in connection with the Leeds motion (8), why full discretion should be left to the editor of the Society's journal to accept or

reject letters sent for publication.

MR. J. T. MEARNS, putting Bristol's motion (9) on electoral methods, said it was clear minorities in the membership of the Society were not getting represented at present, MR. C. A. RICHARDson, Morecambe, this year's chief scrutineer, promptly "gave notice of resignation" if the single transfer by if the single transferable votc nation were introduced in Council elections. Mr. A. Sanis thought the criterion should be the best available talent, from whatever quarter it came.

MR. J. R. WATKIS put North Staffordshire's motion (10) on territorial representation. Mr. K. JENKINS, West Herts, said that, if there were a slight bias towards northern representation, it was partly because they were the more militant. The motion would lead to stagnation and the return of unopposed members.

MR. K. LARDER put the Sheffield amendment to "partly territorial and partly national representation," which Mr. Robinson, Mansfield, thought gave the best of both worlds.

Mr. W. F. PATTERSON, for Sheffield Branch (11), complained that unqualified representatives of pharmaceutical houses often left samples of scheduled drugs and antibiotics on hospital wards and had large quantities of those drugs in their possession. There were too many

loopholes in the legislation.

Mr. G. Paster, Swansea and Wes Glamorgan (12), proposed that all medical representatives in possession of scheduled poisons and therapeutic sub-stances should be pharmaceutically qualified. He said that of fifty-two representatives in his area, only eigh were qualified, yet they had quantities of those drugs stored in their homes and cars. Only a doctor could prescribe the drugs, and the pharmacist could no sell them, but exchange of samples be tween representatives and even sale was known to occur. MR. T. D. TURNER Cardiff, suggested that the answer was to discontinue the professional sample which was rarely used for its origina purpose of clinical trial.

While accepting that most whole salers placed the sale, custody and dis tribution of scheduled poisons under a pharmacist, Mr. S. Durham proposed the Sheffield motion (13) to make tha

compulsory

MR. D. R. SHAW, Nottingham, said the system was impracticable, since pharmacists could not watch every handling of a poison. Storage, however should be under control. Mr. Shaw himself a wholesaler, was not aware o. any leakages other than isolated cases Mr. P. Barratt, East Cumberland, also engaged in wholesaling, considered pharmacists should be in control where ever poisons were stored or distributed

Professional Fees

The Portsmouth motion (14) demand ing immediate issue by the Council o a scale of professional fees was proposed by Mr. W. H. P. CLARKE. Al other professions, he said, had such a scale. Stockport's amendment calling for an explanation from the Council fo the "delay of almost two years" waput by MR. C. MELLOR. MR. ADAM: called attention to the Council's pub lished statement, and to the presidentia address at the annual meeting. It would not be practicable for the Council to finish its work until an inquiry by the Central N.H.S. Committee was com pleted.

C. E. TURNER, North Stafford shire (15) outlined the aims of the Join Industrial Council for Retail Pharmacy and criticised its constitution. He de clared that the employees' side was no representative of employees. The salary scales were unrealistic, and the holiday, pathetic, particularly as other section of pharmacy depended upon the scale Newcastle's amendment to strengther the motion was put by Mr. S. H. WAT son, who thought a direction should be given to the Society's Council to ac through its liaison committee with the National Pharmaceutical Union. MR W. A. BEANLAND, Folkestone, opposing

the amendment, wanted to get rid of the J.I.C. Pharmacists should negotiate with pharmacists for pharmacists. Mr. TURNER replied that the J.I.C. was a Government-sponsored body and could

not therefore be removed.

MR. J. I. James proposed the motion (16) by Swansea on drug-testing. He said he assumed the Society was satisfied with the dignity of the scheme as no move had been made to end it, but there was no such testing for dispensing doctors or hospitals. Mr. P. Crees, Birmingham, said the scheme operating in his city gave the consumer the best quality control. To rely on the warranty defence was not entirely professional. Under Birmingham's scheme the city analyst was watching chemists' suppliers.

MR. D. ROYCE, urging on Leeds Branch's behalf (17) censuring the Council of the Society for failing to seize opportunities of presenting a public image of pharmacy, felt that, though the poor showing might in part be due to an apathetic and careless minority, the elected representatives were mostly to blame, Disagreeing, MR. J. C. PAR-KINSON, Brighton, said the only way to project the image of pharmacy was through the actions of every practising pharmacist.

The first of three motions concerning

the advertisement of medicines (18) was put by Mr. J. R. WARLOW, Bristol, whose aims were protection of the patient and improvement of the professional status of the pharmacist.

MR. T. MARNS, West Middlesex, thought control could best be achieved voluntarily; the Society was already represented on several such committees. MR. E. W. MORLEY, Portsmouth, said he did not like Governmental controlthe Society was the proper body. Replying, Mr. J. R. Warlow said that voluntary control had not proved effec-

MR. S. H. WATSON moved Newcastle's proposal (19) to stop advertising of

medicines on television.

MR. E. W. MORLEY proposed Portsmouth's motion on the subject (20), and MR. G. L. WALTON, North Stafford-shire's (21). He said it was the Society's responsibility to bring home to the public that modern medicines bore no relation to their pre-war counterparts, and advancing the chemist as the proper supplier of medicines. Proposing Sheffield's amendment, MR. S. DURHAM said the cost of implementing the motion would be great and the Society had not yet sufficient influence with the public. Mr. F. H. BATE, Exeter, suggested a combination of the two approaches.

BRANCH EVENTS

SALISBURY N.P.U.

Executive's Views on the Report

"THE views of the National Pharmaceutical Union Executive Committee on the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy," were given by Mr. E. J. Downing (an executive officer, N.P.U.), to Salisbury Branch of the Union on April 25.

CHESTERFIELD

A Badge for the Chairman

At the dinner of the Chesterfield Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society in Chesterfield on April 24, the Society's president (Miss M. A. Burr) presented a new badge of office to Mr. T. W. Hill (Branch chairman). badge, incorporating an enamel carboy, suspended from a collarette, was designed and made at Chesterfield College of Art, at a cost borne mainly by members. It was a memorial to Mr.
H. E. Keetley who bad sowed as H. E. Keetley, who had served as Branch treasurer for thirteen years. MISS BURR, who formerly lived in Chesterfield, responded to the toast to the Society proposed by the mayor of Chesterfield (Alderman E. B. Robinson).

LEEDS

Pharmaceutical Research

A MEETING of the Leeds Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, held in Leeds on March 14, was addressed by MR. R. LEVIN on "Research and Develop." ment in the Pharmaceutical Industry. Mr. Levin said that, today, the industry was too impatient to wait for the accidental discovery of a drug. Research began with a decision by the director of research, after consultation with doctors and commercial executives, to search for a drug within a

specific pharmacological field. Using hypnotics as an example, he said that discussions might centre on the shortcomings of current drugs (for example, that barbiturates are hazardous, bitter, unstable in aqueous media and ineffective in some patients); on the advantages and disadvantages of available alternatives; on whether the molecule a current alternative could be modified to produce the perfect hypnotic; on whether an antihistamine with a soporific side-effect could have that effect enhanced, the antihistaminic being simultaneously reduced; action or whether a plant known to cause stupor could have its active constituent isolated and identified, or modified. The team would test the new product on mice for three months, comparing the speed of onset of sleep and its duration with that produced by a given dose of barbiturate. If the tests were successful, a few volunteers would try the drug on themselves, and that would be followed by a clinical trial. A request for samples would be passed to the pharmaceutical development laboratory. Research was then virtually complete. Benefits gained by research, medical skill and improved welfare services could be demonstrated by the reduction in child deaths from almost 27,000 a year in the 1930's to 5,000 in 1960.

ROMFORD

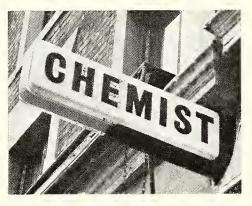
Car Rally

THIRTY-FIVE cars took part in a rally organised by the Romford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on May 5. The seventy-eight mile route lay in the territory between Thames Crouch. First places were taken by Branch members A. J. Sinclair and W. J. Wright with Mr. O. C. Wombell (East Metropolitan Branch) third.

SHOPFITTING NOTES

Illuminated Facias and Signs. — The merits of Perspex as a material for use in shop facias and signs are described in a leaflet "Make a New Name for Yourself" available from the central department of Imperial Industries, Ltd., London, publicity Chemical S.W.1.

Trade Sign from Electricity Showrooms.—Under a sales arrangement between the London Electricity Board and Harrison & Pinder, Ltd., trading as the Sign Centre, chemists are now able to obtain, through the Board's local showrooms, illuminated signs for shopfront and window display.



support of the new outlet the Sign Centre is providing, through the showrooms, an information service on the effective use of signs for prestige and advertising purposes, with specimen installations and details of the range available. The new arrangements are expected to be reinforced during the early summer by a mobile exhibition that will tour the Board's showrooms giving demonstrations of illuminated signs and featuring also a specially designed window display.

EQUIPMENT

Cash-till Totals Writ Large.—A new method of controlling cash transactions is available from the Regna Cash Register Co., Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. It consists of an electrically operated price indicator, sep-



arate from the cash register, which automatically shows the amount entered on the register each time the keys are pressed. The unit may be mounted on a tubular stand or suspended at any desired height, thus releasing valuable counter space while allowing the figures to be seen by customer, manager and assistant. Two new cash registers incorporate the indicator: the Economiser, priced at £230 and the higher capacity Cash Master at £347.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, MAY 29: Little fresh business was done in CRUDE DRUGS during the week and price changes were confined to a handful of commodities.

LIQUORICE block juice was advanced by 10s, per cwt. during the week, making the basic price 210s. Aleppy green CARDAMOMS for shipment were nominal, awaiting clarification of a report that floor prices had been fixed at origin on May 15. Spot holders meanwhile were willing to sell at under the reported floor price. Cape ALOES for shipment were also difficult to obtain, though spot prices were unchanged. The firmer price tendency in Brazilian MENTHOL was maintained, with spot quotations dearer by one shilling and shipment by sixpence per lb. on the week. There was not much movement in GINGERS though Jamaican was dearer in both positions. Lack of interest in PEPPER cost a slight reduction in quotations. Raw and refined SUGAR prices marked their first decline for some time.

Among Essential Oils, Citronella turned firmer. Brazilian Peppermint was marked up by fivepence per lb. on the spot, and by threepence for shipment while Chinese ANISE was threepence per lb. lower.

Formosa's CITRONELLA exports in the trade year ending June 30 may reach 10 million U.S. dollars, according to a report from Taipeh. The expected sales would be an all-time record and more than double previous average annual exports. The increased ex-ports were due to a jump in world prices and higher output by cultivators, adds the report.

of Movement PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS was at about the same levels as in previous weeks. Demand for refined GLYCERIN has picked up at a time when the crude material is short. The shortage, noted about two or three weeks ago in the United States, has spread to Europe, and higher prices are now ruling in most of the European Economic Com-munity countries. So far the British market has not undergone any change but dealers expect a price rise soon. ZINC OXIDE, B.P., was advanced £5 per ton because of the rising cost of zinc metal.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

At the opening on Tuesday

it the spenning on -	
Amsterdam Florins to £	$10.06\frac{3}{8} - 10.06\frac{5}{8}$
Bombay Shillings to	
rupee	1/5 § -1/6 }
Brussels Francs to £	139.60-139.65
Copenhagen, Kronor to £	$19.32\frac{7}{8} - 19.33\frac{1}{8}$
Frankfurt D Marks to £	11·14½-11·14½
Hong Kong , Shillings to \$	1/231-1/381
Karachi Shillings to	
rupee	1/5 18-1/6
Lisbon Escudos to £	80-20-80-30
Malaya Shillings to \$	2/37-2/4
Milan Lira to £	1,7391-1,7391
Montreal Dollars to £	3.0116-3.0118
*New York Dollars to £	2.78-2.82
Oslo Kronor to £	$20.00\frac{1}{2}$ $-20.00\frac{3}{4}$
Paris Francs to £	$13.71\frac{3}{4} - 13.72$
Stockholm Kronor to £	14.523-14.527
Zurich Francs to £	12.093-12.098
*Bank of England official lim 4 per cent, from January 3.	its. Bank rate:

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Ammonium bicarbonate.—B.P. powder £54 10s. per ton; carbonate, £83 10s. for lump and £87 10s. for powder. All in 1-cwt. free kegs.

Ammonium Chloride. — One-cwt. lots B.P. powder, 105s. per cwt.; technical grade, 55s.

Ammonium sulphate. — One-cwt. lots 10d. per lb. for B.P.C. grade.

Aneurine hydrochloride. — One-kilo, 112s. 6d.; 10-kilos, 110s.

ASCORBIC ACID.—One-kilo, 40s. 6d.; 10kilos, 37s. per kilo; 25-kilos, 35s. 6d.

BENZOIC ACID.—One cwt., 2s. 10d. per lb.; and SODIUM SALT, 2s. 8d. per lb.

Calciferol.—B.P. from 2s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gm. for 1-kilo lots.

CALCIUM CARBONATE.—B.P. light precipitated powder, 1-ton lots, £35 per ton in free bags, ex works.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.—B.P.C. fused, 11½d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE. — 10s. 6d. to 12s. per lb., as to quantity.

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE.—97s. 6d. per

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE.—B.P.C. is 1s. 5d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots and 1s. 4d. for 5-cwt.

CARMINE.—One-cwt, lots quoted at 137s. per lb.

CHALK.—Prepared powder B.P., £22 per ton for minimum 1-ton ex works.

Charcoal. — Medicinal activated, B.P.C. in 1-cwt. lots, £22 10s, per cwt.

CHLOROCRESOL.—Pharmaceutical quality, 7s. 7d. per lb. (1-cwt. lots).

CHLOROXYLENOL. — B.P., 5s. 8d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; 5s. 3d. per lb. for 1-ton

Cyanocobalamin. — Less than 25-gm. lots, 110s. per gm.; 100-gm., 105s. per gm.

EMETINE. — One-kilo lots, HYDROCHLOR-IDE, 11,431s. per kilo.—BISMUTH IODIDE, 4,952s. per kilo.

Folic acid. — B.P. lots about £23 per kilo. B.P. and U.S.P., 1-kilo

GLYCYRRHETINIC ACID.—Per oz., 50s.

Guaiacols. — Liquid B.P.C., 16s. per lb., for 1-cwt. lots; CRYSTALS, 15s. 9d.; CARBONATE, 18s.

HEXAMINE MANDELATE. - 50-kilo lots, 28s, 6d. per kilo; 1,000 kilos, 25s.

IODIDES. — (Per kilo). Potassium, 50-lo lots, 19s. 3d.; sodium, 24s. 3d. for 25-kilo lots, ammonium, 44s.

IODINE.—Resublimed in less than 50-kilo lots, 25s. 4d. per kilo. Minimum delivered rate for CRUDE is 17s. 4d. per kilo.

IODOFORM.—Powder (per kilo), 51s. 6d. in 50-kilo lots; less than 50-kilos, 53s. Crystals are 3s. per lb. more.

Magnesium carbonate. — Per cwt. Light, 129s. or 121s. for 1-ton lots; heavy, 175s. for 1-cwt. lots; from 130s. to 135s. for 1-ton lots.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE. — One-cwt. kegs, 3s. 3d. per 1b.

Magnesium hydroxide.—B.P.C., 1-cwt. lots, 3s. 11d. per lb.; 1-ton, 3s. 6d. per lb.

Magnesium oxide, B.P.—Light, 1-cwt. sts, 3s. 10d. per lb., 1-ton, 3s. 7d.; HEAVY, 5s. 10d. per lb.

Magnesium peroxide.—B.P.C. (15 per cent.), 3s. 11d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

MAGNESIUM PIIOSPHATE: DIHYDROGEN, 1-cwt. lots, 4s. per lb.; TRIBASIC, 4s. 5d. lb.

Magnesium sulphate. — B.P. in minimum 1-ton lots from £20 to £21 per ton according to crystal and manufacturer. Exsiccated, £56 per ton.

Magnesium trisilicate.—(Per lb.). In 28-lb. packages:—28-lb., 4s. 9½d.; 1-cv 3s. 10d.; 5-cwt., 3s. 7d.; 1-ton, 3s. 1d.

MENAPHTHONE. — (One-kilo lots). B.P. 140s. per kilo; acetomenaphthone, WATER-SOLUBLE (menadione sodium bisulphite, U.S.P.), 105s.

NICOTINAMIDE. — (Per kilo). One-kilo, 38s.; 10 kilos, 36s.; 50 kilos, 34s. 6d.

NICOTINIC ACID. — One-kilo, 28s.; 50kilos, 24s. per kilo.

Nikethamide.—Per kilo, 100s.

PHENAZONE. — Imported, 9s. 6d. per lb. PILOCARPINE.—In 1-kilo lots prices are: HYDROCHLORIDE, 1,375s. per kilo; NITRATE 1,128s.

Pyridoxine. — One-kilo, £27 10s. per kilo; 10 kilos, £27 5s.

ROCHELLE SALT.—Powder or granulated, 5-cwt, lots or over in kegs, 220s. per cwt.; 1-cwt. 222s. 6d. (bags less 5s.).

SACCHARIN.—B.P. powder 1 lb. and over 15s, 6d, per lb. Sodium salt, B.P., 14s.

Salicylamide. — One-cwt., 6s. 3d. per lb., 5-cwt., 5s. 11d.

SALOL.—B.P.C., 9s. per lb. (1-cwt. lots).

Santonin.—5-kilo lots, 320s, per kilo.

SODIUM PANTOTHENATE.—Per kilo, 130s.

SULPHOCARBOLATES.—SODIUM PHENOSUL-PHONATE, B.P.C., 1949 (powder), 12s, 10d. per kilo in 50-kilo lots and crystals, 12s. 2d. per kilo. ZINC, B.P.C., 1949 is quoted at the same rate.

SULPHUR. — (Per ton), SUBLIMED FLOWERS, B.P., £47 l0s.; COMMERCIAL, £45; POWDER, £19 to £24; PRECIPITATED, B.P., £100; ROLL, £24. All ex store.

Talc. — One-ton lots, B.P.C. in kegs, 1s. 2d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

TERPIN HYDRATE.—Less than 12½ kilos, 11s. 6d, per kilo.

THEOPHYLLINE.—12½-kilo lots: ALKALOID ANHYDROUS, 32s. 3d. per kilo and B.P., 33s. 3d.; AMINOPHYLLINE, 29s. per kilo, 12½ kilos; 31s. per kilo.

THIOGLYCOLLIC ACID. — Basic rates per lb., 97–98 per cent., 26-lb. packs, 15s.; 75 per cent., 11s. 6d. Ammonium THIOGLY-- Basic rates per per cent., 11s. 6d. Ammonium thiogly-collate, 40 per cent. ph 9·3 (24-lb. pack), 6s. 8d.; MONOETHANOLAMINE THIOGLYCOL-LATE, ph 9.9, 4 per cent., 9s. 10d. All carriage paid and subject to purchase tax.

UREA.—Pharmaceutical grade, £59 15s. per ton in 1-cwt. bags non-returnable; technical quality, £41 5s. per ton (4-ton

VITAMIN A. — Synthetic. Supplied in concentrate 1 million international units per gm. as acetate or palmitate the price is £25 per kilo for one-kilo lots.

VITAMIN D.--D2 powder for tableting 859,000 i.u. per gm., 125s. per kilo; in oil, 1 million i.u. per gm., 67s. 6d. per kilo for 100,000 m.i.u. Crystalline: see under calciferol. D₃ in oil (1 mega per gm.). threepence per mega for less than 1,000 megas. Crystalline, 12s. per gm. in 100 megas. 100-gm. ampoulc.

VITAMIN E (synthetic or natural).—Tocopherol acetate, B.P., 25 gm. to 100 gm., ninepence per gm., 100 gm. to 1 kilo. sixpence per gm., 1 kilo and under 10 kilos, £22 per kilo; 10 kilos, £21 15s. per kilo.

ZINC OXIDE. — Two-ton lots B.P. grade, £100 per ton; 1-ton, £101.



standard steroids to meet prescriptions

Prednisolone tablets, BP, BNF

Prednisone tablets, BP, BNF ('Deltacortone' Brand)

Cortisone Acetate tablets and injection

Hydrocortisone ointments and lotions ('Hydrocortone' Brand)

Hydrocortisone tablets and injection ("Hydrocortone" Brand)

Cortisone and Hydrocortisone were first synthesised in the Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories. Ask for Steroid order forms detailing the full MSD range.

Merck Sharp & Dohme Limited, Hoddesdon, Herts MSD Hoddesdon 4511



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and next week over 17,000,000 special Brylcreem coupons* will spur your customers to better grooming—boost your sales to greater heights



BRYLCREEM 3D COUPON WORTH 3D When you buy any pack of Brylcreem

which you buy any pack of brylereem

OFFER CLOSES: JUNE 30th 1963
To the dealer: County Laboratories Ltd. will redeem this coupon at its face value or deduct it from your outstanding account provided you have accepted it from your customer in part payment for any pack of Brylcreem, and not otherwise. Coupons should be forwarded to: COUNTY LABORATORIES LTD., BEECHAM HOUSE WEST, GT. WEST ROAD, BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX

SPECIMEN ON Y

No other hairdressing can match the support that Brylcreem gives you THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. And now Brylcreem has added this powerful incentive to give your sales a summer boost.

This coupon, worth 3d on any Brylcreem pack, will appear in the National Press week commencing June 3rd. *Over* 17 million coupons will be in circulation. Coupons valid only until June 30th.

AND PROVE BRYLCREEM MEANS
BETTER BUSINESS FOR YOU!

Crude Drugs

Aconite. — Spot: Spanish napellus, 2s. 9d. per lb.

AGAR. — Kobé No. 1, 12s. per lb. in bond; shipment, 11s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f.

ALOES.—Spot primes, 195s. per cwt.; Extra primes, 200s. Shipment nominal. Curação, spot, 320s.; shipment, 300s.,

- Chinese STAR, 185s. per cwt., spot, duty paid; shipment, 150s., c.i.f.

Arrowroot. — St. Vincent, superfine sifted, 1s. 6d. per lb., spot.

BALSAMS. — Per lb.: CANADA: Spot, 17s. 9d, to 22s. 6d. COPAIBA: B.P.C. grade, 10s. 6d., duty paid. PERU: Spot, 8s. 6d. duty paid. Tolu: B.P., from 10s. 9d. to

BELLADONNA. — HERB, 0.5 per cent. 2s, 3d. per lb., duty paid. Root, testing over 0.5 per cent., 1s. 9d. per lb.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block, spot £18 10s. to £35 per cwt. as to quality.

Висни. — Spot, 3s. 10d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 9d., c.i.f.

CALAMUS.—Root, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CALUMBA ROOT.—Mozambique in bond, 85s. per cwt.; 70s., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR. — B.P. powder nominally 4s. 9d. per lb. in bond. No c.i.f. offers.

CAPSICUMS. — East African on stalk, 150s. per cwt.; Ethiopian, 145s.

CARDAMOMS. — Aleppy greens, 8s. 6d. per lb. spot; shipment nominal. Seeds, spot, primes 10s. 9d.

Cascara. - Spot, 210s. per cwt.; shipment, 195s., c.i.f.

Cassia, — Fistula, 105s. per cwt.; lignea (whole), for prompt shipment, 250s., c.i.f.; spot, 375s., duty paid; broken 225s., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILE. — Roman-type, 1962 crop offers about 11s. per 1b.; Matricaria, 7s. 6d.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 1s. 8d.

CHILLIES.—Zanzibar, 170s. spot; shipment, 170s. per cwt. Mombasa spot, 215s., shipment, 160s., c.i.f.

CINNAMON QUILLS.—Shipment (c.i.f., per lb.) 4 O's, 7s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.; single O, 6s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.; seconds, 5s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.; quillings, 5s. $1\frac{3}{4}$ d.

COCILLANA.—Bark, 2s. per lb. on the spot.

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Spot and shipment

DIGITALIS.—Purpurea leaves, 2s. 8d. to

3s. per lb., as to potency. ELEMI.—Spot, 1s. 6d. per lb. Shipment, 1s. 1d., c.i.f.

Ergor.—Portuguese, 9s. per lb., spot; 8s. 9d., c.i.f.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.). African, spot about 370s. June–July shipment, 340s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3 spot. 680s. Shipment, 660s., c.i.f. Cochin, 245s. spot and c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA. — Kordofan-cleaned sorts, 160s. per cwt., spot; shipment, 138s., c.i.f.

Henna. — Indian, spot, about 90s. per cwt.; shipment, 75s., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA. — Costa Rican, 88s. per lb. spot nominal; Matto Grosso for shipment, 68s., c.i.f., nominal. Colombian, 68s. 6d., c.i.f.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—Hungarian, 95s. per cwt.; German, 145s. spot.

Karaya. — No. 1 gum, spot 365s. per cwt.; No. 2, 280s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS. — African $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. spot and $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f. (pcr 1b.).

Lanolin. — Anhydrous B.P. is from 170s. to 190s. per cwt. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 2s. 3d. per lb.

LINSEED. — Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 102s. 6d.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 65s. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Persian, 52s. 6d.; Sicilian 1-kilo bundles, 1s. 6d. per lb. Block juice: Anatolian 210s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 329s. to 470s. per cwt.

MACE.—Whole, pale blade, 15s. per 1b. nominal; shipment, 14s., c.i.f.

Malefern.-Root for shipment quoted at 75s. per cwt., c.i.f.

MENTHOL.—Chinese: spot, 41s. per lb. duty paid; June-July shipment, 35s., c.i.f. Brazilian, 23s. 6d. in bond; shipment, 23s., c.i.f. Formosan, 27s. 6d. in bond; shipment, 26s., c.i.f.

Mercury.—Spot ex warehouse £59 10s. per flask of 76 lb.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 10d. per lb.; bitter quarters: West Indian, $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Spanish, 1s. 4d.; bitter ribbon, 1s. 3d.

Papain. — For shipment: East African No. 1, about 34s., c.i.f.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak spot, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak spot, 2s. 5\frac{1}{2}d.; shipment, 2s. 2d. Black Malabar, 320s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 267s. 6d., c.i.f.

Podophyllum.—Spot, per cwt.: *Emodi*, 250s.; shipment offers of new crop awaited; *Peltatum*, 365s. spot.

QUILLAIA.—Spot, 180s. per cwt.; shipment, 140s., c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—Spot cleared; no shipment offers.

SAFFRON. — Mancha superior, 180s. per lb. spot.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red spot, 2s. 8d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 4d.,

c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE.—Spanish, 265s., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 155s., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian, 220s., spot; shipment, current crop, 175s., c.i.f., new crop for June-July, 157s. 6d., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 62s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, current crop 57s. 6d., c.i.f.; new-crop for June, 65s., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Iranian, 165s., duty paid; shipment, 140s., c.i.f., quoted. DILL.—Indian, 80s., spot; shipment 60s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Indian, 125s. spot; shipment, 110s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan easier at 52s. 6d. duty paid; shipment 39s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD. — English, 50s. to 72s. 6d., according to quality. according to quality.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevelly LEAVES, spot: Prime No. 1, 2s. 3d.; prime No. 2, 1s. 9d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 4d. Pobs: handpicked spot quoted from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d., as spot, 2s. 4d. Alexandria pods: Manufacturing, spot cleared: forward, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. ex wharf: hand-picked from 4s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. as to quality.

SQUILL. — White 85s. per cwt. spot Shipment offers of new crop nominal.

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES 85s. per cwt. spot.

STYRAX.—Spot, 22s. per lb.; shipment, 21s., c.i.f.

Tonouin Beans.—Para spot, 5s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 10½d., c.i.f.; Trinidad, 7s. 6d., spot.

Turmeric. — Madras finger spot, 145s. to 147s. 6d. per cwt. quoted; shipment June-July, 130s., c.i.f.

fatty grey, spot, 310s., shipment, 290s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 750s.; shipment, 730s., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

Anise. — Chinese, 18s. 9d. per 1b., spot; shipment, 18s. 6d., c.i.f.

BERGAMOT. — Case lots on spot from 88s, 6d, per lb. as to ester content.

BIRCH TAR.—Rectified, 8s. per 1b.

Bois de Rose.—Brazilian, 26s. per lb. on the spot; May-June shipment, 22s. 6d.,

CARDAMOM.—Imported from 225s. per

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 9s. 4d.; shipment, 8s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan 15s. 9d., in bond; May–June shipment, 14s., c.i.f.; Chinese, spot cleared; May–June shipment, 15s., c.i.f.

DILL.—Imported, 33s. per 1b., spot, 28lb. tins.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon, 90s. to 100s. per lb. on the spot.

GINGER. — Imported: Jamaican, 130s. per lb.; Chinese, 72s. 6d., duty paid. English 135s. Indian 125s.

GRAPEFRUIT.—Florida, 19s. to 21s. per

JUNIPER. — B.P.C. 1949 oil is from 13s. 6d. per lb. JUNIPER WOOD, from 5s. LAVANDIN.—From 11s. to 12s. 9d. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER SPIKE.—Spanish, 12s. 6d. per lb. for original drums.

Lemon.—Spot cold pressed from 21s. per lb.; Sicilian, 37s. 6d. Sicilian for shipment, about 52s. per lb., c.i.f.

Lemongrass. — Spot, 11s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 11s. 6d., c.i.f.

LIME.—West Indian distilled 48s. per lb. on the spot.

NUTMEG.—West Indian B.P. oil is about 65s. per 1b. English distilled, nominal.

OLIVE.—Spot value of Spanish is 40s. to 40s. 6d. per gall. in tins or bulk; forward, £430-£435 per metric ton, f.o.b. Spain. French and Tunisian oil, £440-£450 per metric ton in drums c. and f., London. Moroccan not offering.

ORANGE.—Floridan sweet oil 7s. per 1b. nominal; shipment, 6s., c.i.f. South African and Rhodesian, 7s. 6d.; Israeli, 5s.; West Indian, 10s.; Spanish, 15s. to 17s. 6d., spot.

PALMAROSA. — Shipment, 62s. per lb., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI. — Penang is 22s., duty paid and 19s., c.i.f., per lb.

PENNYROYAL. — Spot, 14s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

PEPPERMINT. — Arvensis: Chinese spot, 12s. 6d.; shipment, 9s. 9d., c.i.f. Brazilian spot, 7s. 3d.; shipment, 7s., c.i.f. Piperita: Italian, 48s. to 70s., spot. American from 37s. to 38s. 6d. per lb. as to make.

PINE. — Pumilionis, sylvestris, 9s.; abietis, 15s. 33s. per lb.;

Rue.—Spanish is 23s. 6d. per 1b., spot. SAGE.—Spanish, 7s. 6d. per lb.; Dalmatian, 18s. 6d.

TANGERINE.—Sicilian about 70s. per lb. spot. Floridan for shipment, 24s. to 25s., c.i.f.

YLANG-YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 145s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, MAY 28: A short crop of CARNAUBA WAX is forcing prices up with the number one grade up three cents per lb., at 97 to 99 cents per lb. High cost and a limited supply of CITRONELLA OIL are reflected in fairly sharp advances in a number of aromatic chemicals. Little business is passing in MENTHOL on the spot, there is some buying interest around \$2.95 to \$3.15 per 1b.

DRUG TESTING UNDER N.H.S.

More tables from the Ministry of Health

THE number of ointments and pastes dispensed during the year were less than for the previous year, but the number referred increased by two. Table 6 lists the percentage deviations from the prescribed weights and Table 7 gives the reasons why certain certificates were referred to Pharmaceutical Service Committees. From Table 6 it will be seen that the weight dispensed of thirty-six ointments and pastes differed from the prescribed weight by more than 10 per cent.; a quarter of those by 20 per cent. or more. The majority of the 10 per cent.

or over were in the 960 and 1920 grain weights, suggesting that the deficiencies were caused by the dispenser using avoirdupois ounces instead of apothecary ounces. The explanation offered in referred cases, where "dispensed weights" was the reason for referring, was failure to balance the container or omitting to weigh at all.

Table 8 lists the preparations in which errors other than those of measurement were made; the first column gives the preparation prescribed, the second the preparation dispensed.

TABLE 6 (OINTMENTS)

Percentage deviation from the prescribed weights

			_				
Weight prescribed (in gm.)	Up to to 2.5%	2.6 to 5.0%	5·1 to 7·5%	7·6 to 10%	10·1 to 20%	Over 20%	Tota1
437-5	1				_		1
480 875	2 3			1	1 1	1 2	5
960	96	27	8	8	16	4	159
1312-5	1	_		_	1		2
1440	-	_	<u> </u>	_	1	-	1
1750	2	2	1 1		3		8
1920	11	6	2	3	6	1	29
2880	-	1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	1
Totals	116	36	11	12	28	8	211

Referred 20. TABLE 7

Name of Ointment or paste Reason for referring Number			
Boric acid Mercuric nitrate dilute Salicylic acid Deficient in mercuric nitrate (-5.0%) Deficient in mercuric nitrate (-5.0%) Deficient in weight dispensed -11.2%, -13.3%, -14.0%, -14.2%, -14.7%, -19.3%, -50.0% Deficient in salicylic acid (-13.7%) and sulphur (-9.7%) Excess salicylic acid (+38.0%) and sulphur (+45.0%) Excess salicylic acid (+30.0%) Deficient in sulphur (-18.2%) Deficient in dispensed weight -13.3% Deficient in zinc oxide (-19.7%) and dispensed weight (-50.0%) Deficient in dispensed weight (-14.4%) Zinc oxide and coal tar lodine, non-staining Excess boric acid (+24.5%) Deficient in mercuric nitrate (-5.0%) Deficient in sulitate (-15.0%) Deficient in sulicylic acid (+38.0%) Deficient in dispensed weight (-14.4%) Zinc oxide and salicylic acid dusting powder dispensed Excess weight dispensed (+11.0%) Deficient in iodine (-25.2%)		Reason for referring	Number
Mercuric nitrate dilute Salicylic acid Deficient in mercuric nitrate (-5.0%) Deficient in weight dispensed -11.2%, -13.3%, -14.0%, -14.2%, -14.7%, -19.3%, -50.0% Salicylic acid and sulphur Deficient in salicylic acid (-13.7%) and sulphur (-9.7%) Excess salicylic acid (+38.0%) and sulphur (+45.0%) Excess salicylic acid (+30.0%) Deficient in sulphur (-18.2%) Deficient in dispensed weight -13.3% Deficient in zinc oxide (-19.7%) and dispensed weight (-50.0%) Deficient in dispensed weight (-14.4%) Zinc oxide and coal tar Iodine, non-staining Deficient in iodine (-25.2%)	Ammoniated mercury		1
Salicylic acid Deficient in weight dispensed $-11 \cdot 2\%$, $-13 \cdot 3\%$, $-14 \cdot 0\%$, $-14 \cdot 2\%$, $-14 \cdot 7\%$, $-14 \cdot 7\%$, $-19 \cdot 3\%$, $-50 \cdot 0\%$ Deficient in salicylic acid $(-13 \cdot 7\%)$ and sulphur $(-9 \cdot 7\%)$ Excess salicylic acid $(+38 \cdot 0\%)$ and sulphur $(+45 \cdot 0\%)$ Excess salicylic acid $(+38 \cdot 0\%)$ and sulphur $(+45 \cdot 0\%)$ Deficient in sulphur $(-18 \cdot 2\%)$ Deficient in sulphur $(-18 \cdot 2\%)$ Deficient in dispensed weight $-13 \cdot 3\%$ Deficient in zinc oxide $(-19 \cdot 7\%)$ and dispensed weight $(-50 \cdot 0\%)$ Deficient in dispensed weight $(-14 \cdot 4\%)$ Zinc oxide and coal tar Iodine, non-staining Deficient in iodine $(-25 \cdot 2\%)$	Boric acid	Excess boric acid (+24.5%)	1
Salicylic acid and sulphur Salicylic acid and sulphur Deficient in salicylic acid (-13·7%) and sulphur (-9·7%) Excess salicylic acid (+38·0%) and sulphur (+45·0%) Excess salicylic acid (+30·0%) Deficient in sulphur (-18·2%) Deficient in dispensed weight -13·3% Deficient in zinc oxide (-19·7%) and dispensed weight (-50·0%) Deficient in dispensed weight (-14·4%) Zinc oxide and coal tar lodine, non-staining Todine, non-staining Deficient in iodine (-25·2%)	Mercuric nitrate dilute	Deficient in mercuric nitrate (-5.0%)	1
Salicylic acid and sulphur Deficient in salicylic acid (-13.7%) and sulphur (-9.7%) Excess salicylic acid (+38.0%) and sulphur (+45.0%) Excess salicylic acid (+38.0%) and sulphur (+45.0%) Excess salicylic acid (+38.0%) and sulphur (+45.0%) Deficient in sulphur (-18.2%) Deficient in sulphur (-18.2%) Deficient in dispensed weight -13.3% Deficient in dispensed weight (-14.4%) Zinc oxide compound Zinc oxide and coal tar Iodine, non-staining Deficient in iodine (-25.2%)	Salicylic acid	Deficient in weight dispensed -11.2% , -13.3% , -14.0% ,	
Excess salicylic acid $(+38.0\%)$ and sulphur $(+45.0\%)$ 1 Excess salicylic acid $(+30.0\%)$ 1 Deficient in sulphur (-18.2%) 1 Deficient in sulphur (-18.2%) 1 Deficient in dispensed weight -13.3% 1 Deficient in zinc oxide (-19.7%) and dispensed weight (-50.0%) 1 Zinc oxide compound Zinc oxide and coal tar Iodine, non-staining Deficient in iodine (-25.2%) 1 Deficient in iodine (-25.2%)	•	-14.2%, $-14.7%$, $-19.3%$, $-50.0%$	7
Sulphur Excess salicylic acid $(+30.0\%)$ 1 Deficient in sulphur $(-18\cdot2\%)$ 1 Deficient in dispensed weight $-13\cdot3\%$ 1 Deficient in zinc oxide $(-19\cdot7\%)$ and dispensed weight $(-50\cdot0\%)$ 1 Deficient in dispensed weight $(-14\cdot4\%)$ 1 Zinc oxide compound Zinc oxide and coal tar Iodine, non-staining Excess weight dispensed $(+11\cdot0\%)$ 1 Deficient in iodine $(-25\cdot2\%)$ 1	Salicylic acid and sulphur	Deficient in salicylic acid (-13.7%) and sulphur (-9.7%)	1
Sulphur Zinc oxide Zinc oxide Zinc oxide compound Zinc oxide and coal tar Iodine, non-staining Deficient in sulphur (-18·2%) Deficient in dispensed weight -13·3% Deficient in zinc oxide (-19·7%) and dispensed weight (-50·0%) Deficient in dispensed weight (-14·4%) I Zinc oxide and salicylic acid dusting powder dispensed Excess weight dispensed (+11·0%) Deficient in iodine (-25·2%)		Excess salicylic acid (+38.0%) and sulphur (+45.0%)	1
Deficient in dispensed weight $-13\cdot3\%$ Zinc oxide Deficient in zinc oxide $(-19\cdot7\%)$ and dispensed weight $(-50\cdot0\%)$ Deficient in dispensed weight $(-14\cdot4\%)$ Zinc oxide compound Zinc oxide and coal tar Iodine, non-staining Deficient in idispensed $(+11\cdot0\%)$ Excess weight dispensed $(+11\cdot0\%)$ Deficient in iodine $(-25\cdot2\%)$		Excess salicylic acid $(+30.0\%)$	1
Zinc oxide Deficient in zinc oxide (-19.7%) and dispensed weight (-50.0%) Deficient in dispensed weight (-14.4%) Zinc oxide compound Zinc oxide and coal tar Iodine, non-staining Deficient in iodine (-25.2%)	Sulphur	Deficient in sulphur (-18.2%)	1
Zinc oxide compound Zinc oxide and coal tar Iodine, non-staining (-50.0%) Deficient in dispensed weight (-14.4%) Zinc oxide and salicylic acid dusting powder dispensed Excess weight dispensed (+11.0%) Deficient in iodine (-25.2%)		Deficient in dispensed weight -13.3%	1
Zinc oxide compound Zinc oxide and coal tar Iodine, non-staining Deficient in dispensed weight (-14.4%) Zinc oxide and salicylic acid dusting powder dispensed Excess weight dispensed $(+11.0\%)$ Deficient in iodine (-25.2%)	Zinc oxide	Deficient in zinc oxide (-19.7%) and dispensed weight	l
Zinc oxide compound Zinc oxide and salicylic acid dusting powder dispensed Excess weight dispensed (+11·0%) 1 Deficient in iodine (-25·2%)		(-50.0%)	1
Zinc oxide and coal tar Iodine, non-staining Excess weight dispensed (+11·0%) Deficient in iodine (-25·2%)		Deficient in dispensed weight (-14.4%)	1
Iodine, non-staining Deficient in iodine (-25·2%)	Zinc oxide compound	Zinc oxide and salicylic acid dusting powder dispensed	1
	Zinc oxide and coal tar	Excess weight dispensed (+11.0%)	1
Total 20	Iodine, non-staining	Deficient in iodine (-25.2%)	1
Total 20			
		Total	20

TABLE 8

Mixture prescribed

Mixture dispensed

Alkaline nasal wash B.P.C. (5)

Saline mixture B.P.C. Potassium bromide mixture B.P.C.

Sodium citrate mixture B.P.C. (2) Boric acid eye lotion B.P.C. Gentian and alkali mixture B.P.C. Sodium salicylate mixture B.P.C. Ammonium chloride mixture B.P.C. (4)

Zinc sulphate lotion B.P.C. (3)

Colchicum mixture B.P.C.

Ammonia and ipecacuanha mixture B.P.C.

Potassium bromide and chloral mixture B.P.C.

Ammonium chloride and morphine mixture B.P.C.

Potassium chlorate gargle B.P.C. 1949

Sodium bicarbonate eye lotion B.P.C. Phenol and alkali mouth-wash B.P.C. (4) Sodium chloride compound mixture B.P.C. Potassium bromide and nux vomica mixture B.P.C.

Sodium citrate mixture B.P.C. 1949
Borax compound eye lotion B.P.C.
Ipecacuanha and alkali mixture B.P.C.
Sodium salicylate mixture B.P.C. 1949
Ammonium chloride and morphine mixture B.P.C. (4)

Zinc supparte compound eye lotion B.P.C.

(3) (1)
Colchicum and sodium salicylate mixture

B.P.C.
A solution of tincture of chloroform and

morphine

Chloral and potassium bromide mixture

Chloral and potassium bromide mixture for infants B.P.C. Ipecacuanha and morphine mixture B.P.C.

Potassium chlorate and phenol gargle

(i) Boric acid and zinc sulphate were excessive in one case; in another a different volume from that prescribed was dispensed.

B.P.C. (ii)

(ii) Excess potassium chlorate.

WORLD TRADE

G.A.T.T. Conference.—Fifty nations have reached, after three days of hard bargaining at Geneva, a unanimous decision on the progress on trade liberalisation. Mr. Herter (President Kennedy's special trade envoy) told a Press conference at the end of the meeting that the United States had accepted the Common Market's view that special rules could be used to deal with disparities in high tariff rates. The Common Market had been concerned that are equal tariff cut would be detrimentate to its trade because the American rate varied from 80 per cent, to nil, while those of the Common Market ranger from 25 to 30 per cent.

New Pharmaceutical Factories in Africa. — A pharmaceutical factory described as the biggest in Africa, is be ing built in the next eighteen months a El Jadida, south of Casablanca. The first phase should start in October and the factory should be completed by the beginning of 1965. It will manufacture antibiotics for the home market and for export to Africa. An international company is being formed under an agreement signed here by Mohamed Lagh zaoui, Director of the Moroccan Phosphates Office and "Co-ordinator" of State Economic Agencies, with France Mantegazza, representative of the Bonomi and Ledogat Lepetit pharmaceutical companies, Milan, Italy. Capital is being shared by a Moroccan State Agency (35 per cent.) and by private Agency (35 per cent.) and by private Agency (35 per cent.) and by private Co. of America is setting up a pharmaceutical groups.—The Rexall Drug Co. of America is setting up a pharmaceutical factory at Kano, Northerr Nigeria, with a working capital of £300,000.

Italian Drug Patents Bill. — Hope are being entertained in Rome that the Parliament will enact long-delayed Bill introducing a pat ents system for pharmaceuticals Italy. The measure had reached the Cabinet before Parliament was dis solved in February, and the Cabinet after approval of a Bill, sends it to Par liament. Italian industrialists believe the statute may be passed so as to come into operation before the end of 1963
Dr. Guido Zerilli (Lepetit S.p.A.)
stated recently: "Responsible com
panies have been campaigning for year for this Bill. Everybody hopes that it will, at last, put an end to the abnorma situation in which anyone disguised as a "drug maker" can produce imitations and copies of products introduced by Italian and foreign companies after great effort and expenditure on research and development." Suffering most from the lack of patent protection have been the lack of United States companies, of which there are about sixty operating in Italy whether as independent producers jointly with Italian interests, or through marketing agencies. It is estimated U.S. firms are selling products to a value of about \$60 millions annually in the Italian market, including direct imports and the volume is growing steadily On the other side, Italian pharmaceutical firm patents between 400 and 500 products a year in various countries but are unable to protect their products in Italia. in Italy.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PRESS ADVERTISING

AGEA, LTD., 27 Regent Street, London, S.W.1: Agfa cameras. In Daily Express, Daily Mail, Daily Telegraph and photographic magazines. JOHN BEALES ASSOCIATED COMPANIES, Peveril Street, Nottingham, Marathon nappies, In Mother, Family Doctor, Good Housekeeping, Parents, Nursery World, Housewife, My Home,

Woman's Realm and She.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co., Euston Road, London, N.W.1: Marzine, In Daily Express, Daily Mirror, Woman, Woman's Own, Woman's Mirror, Go and Woman's Realm. DIXOR. LTD., St. Leonard's Road, London,

S.W.14: Velouty powder cream. In women's magazines.

GIBBS-PEPSODENT, LTD., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1: Hold-up hair styler, In Vogue, Photoplay, Honey, Woman's Story, Woman, Woman's Own, Woman and Beauty, True Story, True Romances and She.

LASTONET PRODUCTS, LTD., Redruth, Cornwall: Quick-snap baby-pants. In Woman, Woman's Own, Woman's Realm, Mother, Parents, Nursery World, Mother and Baby and Mother

NICHOLAS PRODUCTS, LTD., Slough, Bucks: Radox bath salts. In Daily Express and Daily Mail.

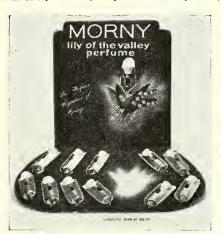
DISPLAY MATERIAL

COW & GATE, LTD., Guildford, Surrey: Cow and Gate milk food. Show cards, display units and point-of-sale display material.

FOOD BROKERS, LTD., Crown House, Morden, Surrey: Rotating wire dispenser, merchandiser box, bottle crowners, leaflet dispensers and

box, bottle crowners, leaflet dispensers and window display unit for Q.T. tanning lotion.
GILLETTE SAEETY RAZOR CO., Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex: Six-set counter display stand and material for "slim-twist" razors.
POLAROID (U.K.), LTD., Queensway, Hatfield.
Illuminated sign for Polaroid Land cameras (free to full-time Polaroid photographic dealers,







DISPLAYS AVAILABLE TO STOCKISTS: First appearance of the displays illustrated has coincided with the Spring promotion of Lily of the Valley DISPLAYS AVAILABLE TO STOCKISTS: First appearance of the displays illustrated has coincided with the Spring promotion of Lity of the valley by Morny, Ltd., 201 Regent Street, London, W.1. Left, A counter window display, height 18 in., width 19 in., depth 7 in., showing the full range of "fragrance-matched" products against a pictorial background tieing in with Spring advertising. Centre, Flaskette display (height 11 in., width 12\frac{1}{2} in.) featuring new gold-and-white "kid finish" pochette for the flaskette perfume. Right, Bath luxury "bar," a compact unit for counter display containing a representative range of products and telling the full Morny story of "fragrance-matched" soap, perfume and bath luxuries. Height 12 in., depth 8 in., width 16 in.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

Figures in these columns represent number of appearances of the "spot" during the week.

June 9—15		London Midland	North Scotland	Wales	South N.E.	Anglia Ulster	Westward Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.	w.& N.Wales
4711 eau de Cologne		3 3	3 3 —	_	2 —			_	_	_	_
Alka Seltzer	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6 3	6 3	6	6 —	6 6	6 6	3	6	6	6
Anadin	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5 4	1 8	5	2 —	1 1	1 2		_	_	
Andrews liver salt				1 .				_	_		-
Angel Face lipsticks		3 —						_	_	_	_
Anne French products		1 1	<u> </u>	1	1 1	1 1		_	_	_	_
Askit	•••		- 13				— 7	2		_	_
Babysoft		1 3	. — —	. — .	- 1			_	_	_	
Beecham pills			- 1 —					_	_	_	_
powders		4 4	3 3	3	3 4	3 6	3 3	3	—	_	-
Bisodol		4 —	- 4 —					_	_	_	_
Bristow's lanolin shampoo		1 —	· - 2	. — -	- 1		4 —	3	_	_	_
Bunty Baby products						— 2		_	_	_	—
Delrosa rose hip syrup		1 —	2 —					_	_	_	—
Dentu-cream		1 —		· —	1 —	1 —		_	_	_	—
Dinneford's magnesia		1 —	1 —	_	1 —			_	_	_	_
Freezonc		— 3			- 1			_	_	—	—
Germolene		3 1			2 2	2 2		5	_	_	_
Gillette razors and blades		1 1		. 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	_	_	1
Ibcol	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2 2	-		- 1			_	_	_	_
Immac		2 —		_	1 —	1 1	1 2	_	_	_	
Imperial Leather soap	***		1 —					_	_	_	_
Loxene shampoo	***		- 1 3	-	4 1	2 3		_	_	_	_
Milk of Magnesia Moorland tablets	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3 1	_ 2		3 3	2 2	2 3	2		_	_
Mum doodorons	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			2 -		2 2		_	_	_	_
Phyllogan	***	2 2 2 2 3		-	1 —			_	_		_
Radov both sales	•••	3 4	-	- 3	3 2	3 —		. —	_	_	
Ringtond montillan	***	1 2		2	3 —	3 —		_	_	_	_
Sanilar	•••	1 1		. 4		2 —	— 1	_		1	_
Schick Superspeed shaver	***		_		— ı						_
Setlers	***	2 3	-					_	_	_	
Swan Lake bath cubes	***	3 3			3 —					_	
VO5 conditioner		2 —		2 -			1 —		_	_	
shampoo	•••	2 2	-				3 -				
Spray		2 1		3 .			3 —				
Get Set		1 1	-	-			2 —	_		_	
hair spray		1 1			2 —	1		_	_		_

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, June 3

United Commercial Travellers' Association, Usher Hall, Edinburgh, Annual conference. Until June 4.

Tuesday, June 4

EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF CORROSION CONGRESS, Brussels, Belgium, Until June 7.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, St. Bartholomew's hospital medical college, Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.1, at 5.30 p.m. Dr. P. Janssen on "Recent Advances in Psychopharmacology."

Wednesday, June 5

LANCASHIRE PHARMACEUTICAL COMMITTEE, White Bull hotel, Blackburn, at 8 p.m. Open meeting of contractors, Mr. A. Aldington (a member of Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and of the N.P.U. Executive) on "The Latest News in Pharmacy."

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY, Cavendísh golf club, Buxton, Derbys, Kerfoot trophy and prize,

NEWCASTLE AND NORTHUMBERLAND BRANCH, PHAR-MACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Park hotel, Tynemouth, at 7.30 p.m. Buffet dance.

Thursday, June 6

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Brunswick Square, London, W.C.1, at 6 p.m. Professor L. Saunders on "Physical Chemistry and Pharmacy."

WILLS

MR. A. A. J. AKHURST, M.P.S., 38 Seafield Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth, Hants, left £18,525 (£16,936 net).

Mr. J. W. AJLSBY, M.P.S., 18 Qucen's Drive, Seathorne, Skegness, Lincs, lcft £30,286 (£29,961

Mr. M. J. Clatworthy, M.P.S., 38B The Strand, Exmouth, Devon, left £658 (£456 net).

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," May 15 For preparations for removing colouring matters from the hair (3)

REVLON QUICK OUT, 829,400, by Revlon, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For perfumes, toilet preparations (non-medicated), cosmetic preparations, depilatory preparations, toilet articles (not included in other classes), preparations for the hair, soaps (3)

ORMIEL, 823,065, MATELOT, 836,584, LUMIPLI, 838,552, by L'Oreal, Par's, France. For soaps in tablet form; rouges and lipsticks; cosnetics and non-medicated toilet preparations, all in the form of powder or creams (3) JET, 830,453, by Parfums Corday, Inc., New

York, U.S.A.

For soaps, detergents, in powder form or in containers adapted to dispense their contents as aerosols, floor polishes and furniture polishes, powders and cleaning powders; bath salts, bath crystals, bath cubes and after-shave lotions, none being medicated; talcum powder, perfumes, lipsticks, non-medicated toilet creams, mascara, rouge and nail varuish (3)

TELSTAR, 837,610, by W. & F. Walker, Ltd., Kirkby, Lancs.
For soaps and detergents (3)

AUDREY, 839,009, by Feinse fenwerke Walter Rau & Co., Stuttgart-Moehringen, Germany. For all goods (3)

BRIDES PINK, B840,944, by Beauty Counselors of London, Ltd., Lewes, Sussex. POLICY, B841,245, by County Laboratories, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For preparations for the hair; cosmetics (3)

PELOVITE, 843,508, by Colin James Lee, Derby.

For dentifrices (3)

KEEP, 843,552, MACLEANS by Beecham Proprietary Medicines, Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs. For preparations for the hair (3)

LANDEL, 845,147, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.

For all goods containing calcium (5)

CAL-C-VITA, 822,106, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For vaccines for human and veterinary use (5) TRIAN, 836,470, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.

pharmaceutical preparations antacids for human use for the treatment of hyperacidity (5)

COPEPTIC, 836,632, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations for the relief of menstrual pain (5)

NIDOLGYNE. 839,301, by Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

For pharmacentical preparations for the treets ment of insoninia (5)

NITOR, 839,480, by Vantorex, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

For antibiotics, antibiotic preparations and preparations containing antibiotics (5)

INGUMYCIN, 840,045, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine, 22b, Germany. For all goods (5)

ADRINASOL, ADRIOLIN, 840,048-49, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine, 22b, Germany, POLICY, B841,246, by County Laboratories, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex. LIPONOID, B843,253, by Lewis Laboratories, Ltd., Leeds, Yorks, SEFFIN, 845,270, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.

For picture projecting apparatus (9)

MAGNIJECTOR, 825,907, by Kelton Corporation, Ltd., Toronto, 5, Ontario, Canada.

For photographic copying and photographic reproducing machines and devices, and apparatus; and parts and fittings (9)

Device with word PAKO, 841,330, by Pako Minnesota, Corporation, Minneapolis, 40, U.S.A.

For hot-water bottles, and small domestic utensils and containers (none being of precious metal or coated therewith) (21)

Device with words ANDROCLES AND THE LION, 837,715, by Dalmas, Ltd., Leicester.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," May 22

For all goods (1)

FLURISH, B837,314, by Fisons Horticulture, Ltd., Felixstowe, Sulfolk, ZETAFIN, 839,994, by Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Michigan,

For chemical products used in industry (1) AGNOSOL, 840,074, by Croda, Ltd., Snaith, Goole, Yorks,

For chemical products for use in agriculture and

horticulture, and manures (1) SEMERON, 844,120, by J. R. Geigy, S.A., Basle, Switzerland,

For cleaning preparations containing perchloroethylene (3)

NORGA-CLOR, 827,278, by Borg-Warner Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations,

and preparations for the hair; but not including soaps (3)

Device with word BUX, 838,619, by Horace Buckley, Coventry, Warwicks,

For all goods (3)

CHEMIPOL, 841,815. by Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., Barking, Essex. TIFFANY, B845,951, by Vantorex, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles (not included in other classes), sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3)

GAY DATE, 843,555, by Cussons Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester, 7.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations and preparations for the hair (3)

IGORA ROYAL, 843,953, by Schwarzkoff Verwaltung, G.m.b.H., Hamburg-Altona, Germany. For sodium d-thydroxine being pharmaceutical substances for the lowering of serum cholesterol levels (5)

CHOLEMINE, 832,322, by Travenol International, Inc., Panama City, Panama, For pharmaceutical substances and preparations (5)

PRINALGIN, 837,496, by West Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Hove, Sussex, PONTRAL, 842,064, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations in tablet form containing ranwolfia and amylobarbitone being for use in the relief of hypertension (5)

HYPERCAL, 837,760, by Carlton Laboratories (Southern), Ltd., Brighton, Sussex.

For pharmaceutical prepartions (5)

MODENOL, 839,306, by C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, G.m.b.H., Mannheim-Waldhof, Germany.

For chemical preparations for killing weeds and destroying vernin; insecticides (5) NUVAN, 839,806, by CIBA, Ltd., Baske, Swit-

zerland.

For all goods (5)

VITA-MANDETS, 842,804, by American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, New Jersey, U.S.A. LOMBRIFHER, 840,432, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine, Germany.

For electric blankets (10) MAR-TEX, 844,900, by F. Marshal (Textiles), Ltd., Huddersfield, Yorks.

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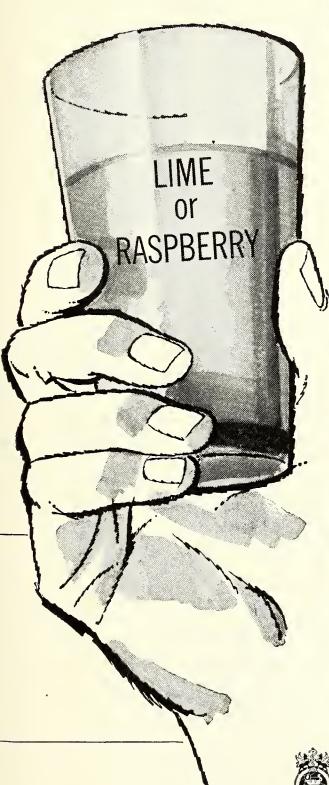
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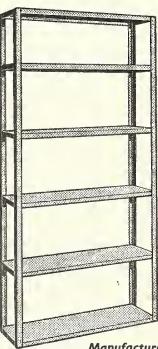
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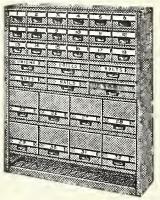


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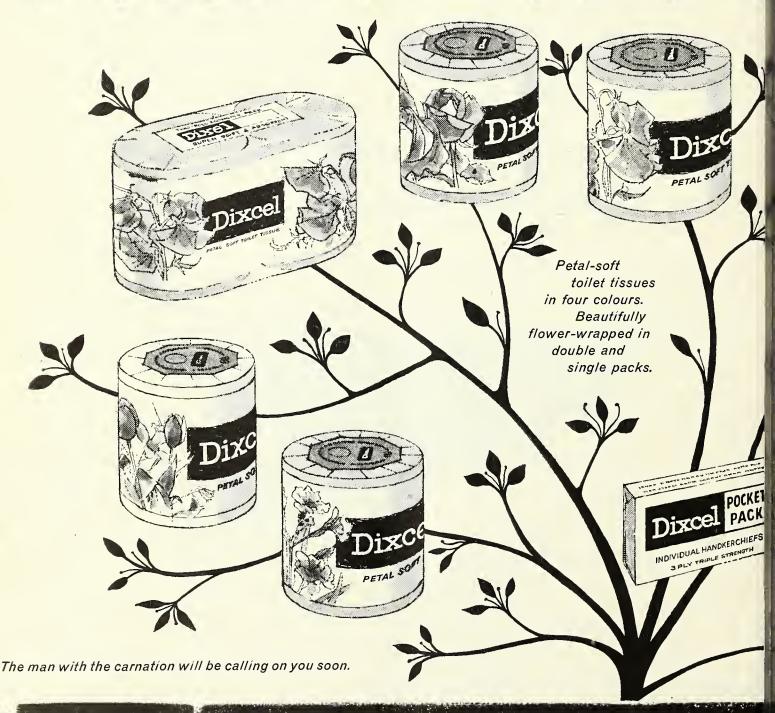
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Bronco, Ltd	Manesty Machines, Ltd 1
Brown, N. C., Ltd	Margolis, Sidney, Ltd.
Burnet, A., & Co., Ltd	Matthews & Wilson, Ltd
Burroughs Wellcome & CoPrice List Sup., Page 1	Merck Sharp & Dohme, LtdInterleaved Edit., 61
Costa, G., & Co., Ltd. (Instant Postum)	Parker Packing Co., Ltd.
County Laboratories, Ltd. (Brylcreem)	Photopia, Ltd
Interleaved Edit., 618	Polaroid (U.K.), LtdInterleaved Edit., 1
Courtin, Ltd	Dimmel Itd Interlegged Edit 14.1
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd	Rimmel, Ltd
Foregroup Laboratorias Ltd. Introduced Edit. 16	Robinson & Sons, Ltd. (Chesterfield)Cover i
Ferozsons Laboratories, LtdInterleaved Edit., 16	Rochdale Metal Products, Ltd.
Freeman, William & Co., Ltd	Shipman, V. B., & Co., Ltd.
Hardman & Holden, LtdCover iv	Silber, J. J., Ltd
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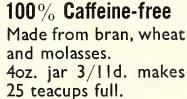


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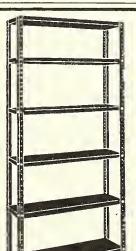
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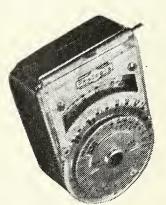
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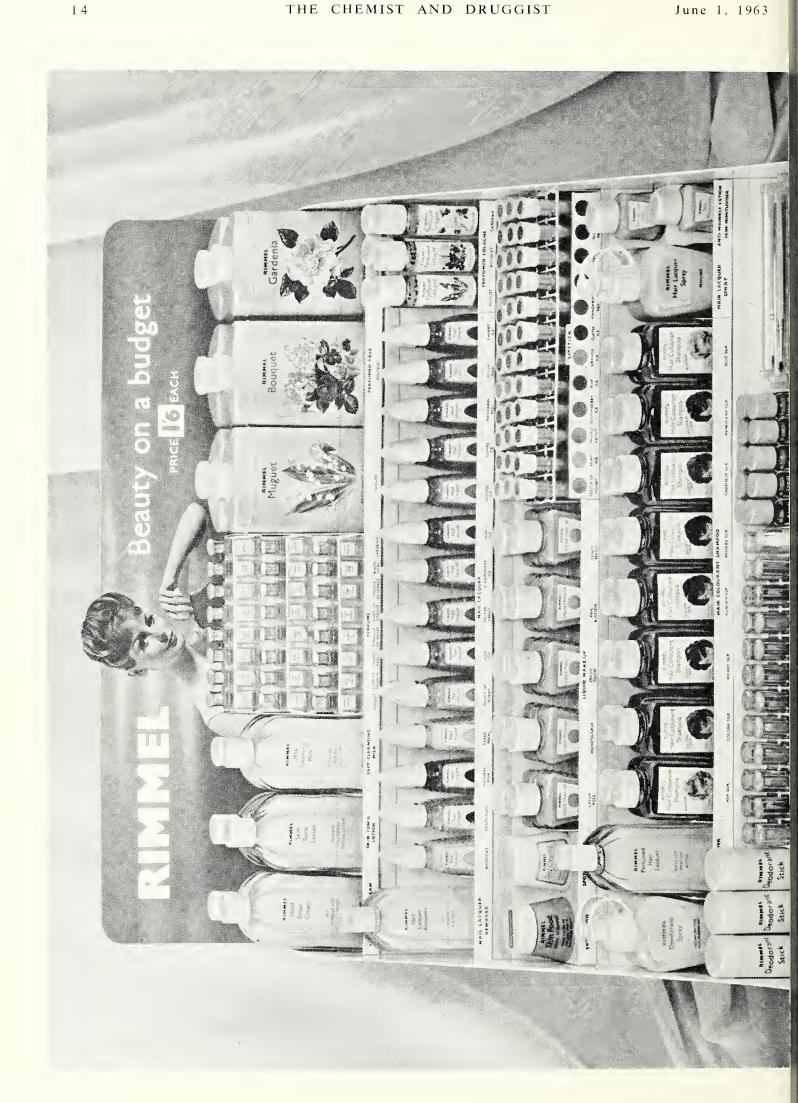
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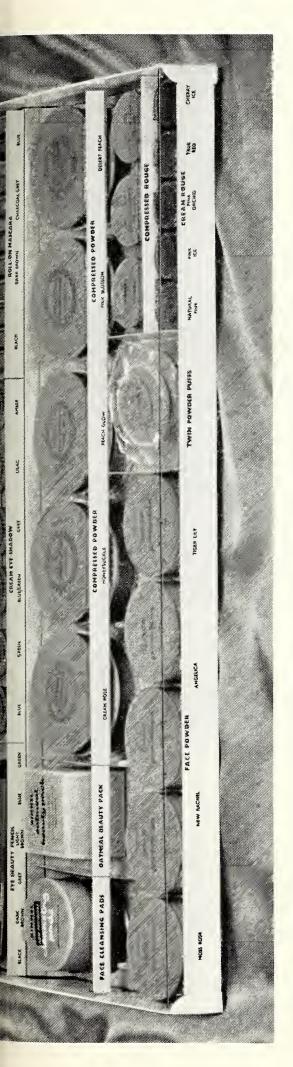
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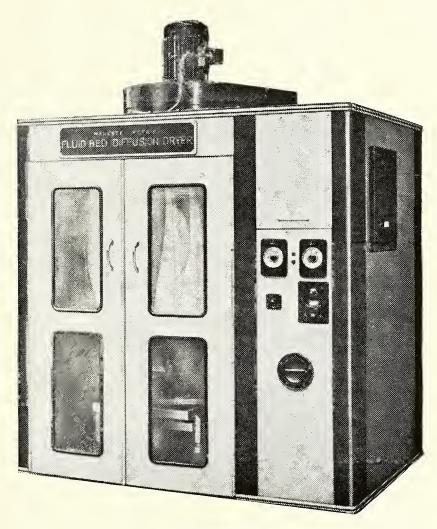
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- ★ Apertures 8-11-16
- Double exposure prevention
- ★ Synchronised for flash (bulbs)



Ever Ready Case £1/9/11 detachable back

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FINEST VALUE IN 35-mm. **CAMERAS**

- * Achromat 50 mm. lens.
- ★ Three apertures, Dull-bright—sunny. ★ Bulb and instantaneous
- shutter. ★ Takes all standard 35 mm.
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IDEAL FOR COLOUR BLACK/WHITE



ALL METAL BODY

£4 - 19 - 6

Ever Ready case £1/8/1

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35 mm. TABLE VIEWER

- ★ The extra large, precision ground twin optically polished lenses are made from the world-famous Chance Pilkington Optical Glass giving perfect enlargements.
- Lenses can be taken out for cleaning purposes.



Batteries 10d extra



Halina TV VIEWER

3 Condensers * Mains Use Accepts all sizes 2 x 2 in. 🛨 2¾ x 2¾ in.

Viewing Area 33 x 33 in. TWO TONE STYLING ★ Two Viewing positions



Halina viceroy

★ TWO CAMERAS IN ONE

★ 2½ x 2½ and 35 mm. on 120 film

★ Actual size ground glass reflex view-finder.

★ Double meniscus ★ Synchronised flash.

Ever Ready Case 18/-

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Medicated Toothpaste for hypersensitive teeth, and sore and bleeding gums

A surprisingly high proportion of dental patients suffer from hypersensitive teeth, which are mostly due to erosion and recession at the gum margins.

EMOFORM is an effective treatment for hypersensitive teeth, and sore and bleeding gums. It is also a good tooth cleanser.

EMOFORM has achieved a very great success in its first year in Great Britain and thousands of dental surgeons are recommending it to their patients.

EMOFORM IS AVAILABLE ONLY FROM CHEMISTS

EMOFORM retails at 3/11d. per tube and the trade price is 26/8d. plus 6/8d. P.T. per dozen tubes. Virtually all major wholesalers maintain stocks: order now to meet the *rapidly increasing demand*.



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PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY
The Local Anaesthetic Specialists



Complete Protection from Flies and other insects

An established favourite with the equestrian public. AEROSOL Pack, the complete answer to the sad sight of continuous tail swishing. Spray the animals' heads and backs for instant protection. Can be used in the house, stables and byres too! A sure winner—get adequate stocks now. Retail price, Stable size 12 oz 11/6, Pony size 6 oz 6/6. Generous Trade Terms, free Sales Aids.

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WITH SUCTION DISC AND FLOATING ANIMALS

Available in BLUE and PINK Retail price 12/11

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STABILIZED PURE WHEAT GERM

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-LARKHALL WORKS

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LONDON, S.W.2

Tel: TULse Hill 5881/2

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 6565

Address Box Number Replies to: THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 ESSEX ST., STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

APPOINTMENTS — 24/- per 1" s.c. minimum and pro rata. AGENTS — AUCTION SALES — BUSINESSES FOR SALE and WANTED — CLEARANCES and WANTS — CONTRACTS — MISCELLANEOUS — PATENTS — PARTNERSHIPS — PREMISES — PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTICES — SITUATIONS VACANT. Run-on — 4/- per line (minimum 20/-). Semi-display — 24/- per 1" s.c. minimum. Displayed with border rule, larger type faces and blocks — 60/- per s.c.i minimum. Reduced rates for one-third, one-half and full pages on application. SITUATIONS WANTED — 6/- per 18 words minimum, then 4d. per word. Use of Box No. — 2/-. Advertisements received by 4 p.m. Tuesday published same week.

PREMISES

A MAGNIFICENT OPPORTUNITY occurs to acquire multiple shop premises in the finest position adjoining F. W. Woolworth. Frontage 16 ft., depth 80 ft., lease 21 years, rent £1,500 per annum exclusive. No premium, Apply, Healey & Baker, 29 St. George Street, London, W.1. MAYfair 9292 (30 lines). Ref.: MPC. C 5288

BUCKS — HIGH WYCOMBE. Heavily populated area, shop with living accommodation. Ideal for chemist, etc., business. To be let at £425 p.a. excl. Details from Hunt & Nash, 15 Crendon Street, High Wycombe (Tel. 884). C 5284

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

RIRKDALE. SOUTHPORT. Old-established pharmacy complete, plus house, garage and large gardens, best residential position; property, business and stock, £6,500. Apply Ellis & Sons, F.A.I., 459 Lord Street, South-C 5292

DRUG STORE, main road, Watford, Taking over £100 p.w. Modern living accommodation over; 2 bed., 2 rec., kitchen, bathroom, w.c. Let for one year at £7 7s, p.w. furnished. Rent £230. Good opening for pharmacy. Price £4,000, plus stock at valuation. Box C 5245.

DRUG STORE, N.W. seaside town, Excellent position on promenade, Lock-up shop. Rent £300, Turnover £8,700, Price £1,000 plus s.a.v. Box C 5286.

ESTABLISHED PHARMACY, 60 years, Now modern and very attractive drug store. Ample scope for N.H.S, dispensary, optics and photography. Surgery opposite. Good cosmetic agencies. Two vacant flats above would let at £8 per week, Lease 930 years at £12 per annum, Main-road position, S.E. London, £9,500, s.a.v. This is an attractive proposition, Box C 5293.

GOOD BUSINESS: For sale with living accommodation, Main road position, Leighon-Sea, Established 15 years, owner retiring, 7-year lease with option, rent only £160 per annum including flat. Profit £1,125 per annum, ample scope to double, Trading as drug store, photography and lending library. No opposition. Amazing opportunity for pharmacist to treble trade, Exceptional value, Price £3,000, S.A.V. Town & Country Estate Agency, 1348 London Road, Leigh-on-Sea. C 5290

NORFOLK. Old-established pharmacy now, owing to death of owner carried on by widow as drug store. Corner site of busy main road. Ample living accommodation, freehold premises. Wonderful opportunity for expansion. Premises, G.W. fittings, etc., £5,250. Small stock at valuation. Box C 5278.

BUSINESSES WANTED

WELL-ESTABLISHED COMPANY with ex-WELL-ESTABLISHED COMPANY with existing hardware interests wishes to acquire a company manufacturing horticultural fertilisers and/or insecticides for sale to the consumer or to industry. Sales organisation and established outlets essential, Minimum turnover £100,000, All enquiries dealt with in confidence. Write Box C 8277, MIDLANDS AREA. Drug stores or premises wanted. E. T. Perks, 16 New Street, Dudley, Worcestershire. Dudley 2368. C 5233

APPOINTMENTS

BROOKWOOD HOSPITAL KNAPHILL, WOKING, SURREY

Locum Chief Pharmacist required for month of June 1963 (or to cover period 8-29th June), £23 2s, per week. Applications giving full particulars to the Group Secretary.

CELL BARNES HOSPITAL, ST. ALBANS, HERTS

Chief Pharmacist

required for this modern hospital for the subnormal. Within easy reach of London and local amenities, Salary scale for Category I Hospital is £855 rising to £1,165 per annum, 3½ weeks annual leave, Application forms from The Group Secretary, Harperbury Hospital, St. Albans, Herts. Closing date 6th June. C 8246

BETHNAL GREEN HOSPITAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH ROAD, LONDON, E.2

Senior Pharmacist

Senior Pharmacist

Modern department approved for training students. Salary scale £810-£1,060 per annum, plus higher qualification allowance and London Weighting.

Please apply Hospital Secretary, giving details of age, training, experience and two names for reference.

C 625

CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Locum Pharmacist

for holiday relief duty in the hospitals of the Group, 3rd June to 28th Sept. inclusive. Salary 19 gns. p.w. Apply to Chief Pharmacist, Bethnal Green Hospital, Cambridge Heath Road, London, E.2. C 634

CHARING CROSS GROUP OF HOSPITALS, FULHAM HOSPITAL, ST. DUNSTANS ROAD, HAMMERSMITH, W.6

Part-time Pharmacist

required for one four-hour session on Tues-day afternoons to assist with Psychiatric Medical Clinic, Apply to Chief Pharmacist, telephone: RIV, 9161. C 8272

CHARING CROSS GROUP OF HOSPITALS FULHAM HOSPITAL, ST. DUNSTANS ROAD, HAMMERSMITH, W.6

Post-graduate Pharmaceutical Student

required, Salary and conditions in accordance with Whitley Council agreement, Application form obtainable from the Secretary, C 8271

CENTRAL MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, PARK ROYAL, LONDON, N.W.10

Pharmacist or Dispensing Assistant

required, whole-time or part-time. Applications giving age, qualifications and experience together with names of two referees, to Medical Director as soon as possible. C 8257

CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Locum Pharmacist

in charge at Mildmay Mission Hospital for holiday relief duty: 17th to 22nd June, 1963. Salary £23 2s. per week. Apply to Chief Pharmacist, Bethnal Green Hospital, Cam-bridge Heath Road, London, E.2. C 633

DULWICH HOSPITAL, EAST DULWICH GROVE, LONDON, S.E.22

Senior Pharmacist

Applications invited for the above post. Salary scale £855—£1,115. Part-time considered. For further details or applications to Chief Pharmacist. C 8295

GROVE PARK HOSPITAL, LEE, S.E.12

Chief Pharmacist

Category II, £940 to £1,260 plus London Weighting allowance. Applications naming two referees to Group Hospital, High Street, S.E.13 C 632

HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL AND POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL, DU CANE ROAD, LONDON, W.12

Pharmacist

required at above General Post-graduate Teaching Hospital (Category V). Post offers varied work and excellent experience, Pleasant working conditions. Previous experience not essential. Whitley salary scale £725—£970 per annum, plus London allowance. Commencing salary within this scale according to experience. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, and naming two referees, to Chief Pharmacist by June 8.

C 8263

LEAVESDEN HOSPITAL, ABBOTS LANGLEY, near WATFORD, HERTS

Pharmacist
(part-time) required at Leavesden Hospital.
The hospital is within easy reach of London by Bakerloo line or Green Line Coach, Applicants are invited to view the Department by arrangement with the Group Pharmacist ('phone Garston 2222, Ext. 30) prior to interview. Applications stating age and experience, together with the names of two referees to be sent to the Group Secretary, Leavesden Hospital, Abbots Langley, near Watford, Herts.

C 8288 C 8288

Appointments—Continued

LEWISHAM HOSPITAL, HIGH STREET, S.E.13

Senior Pharmacist

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, and referees to Chief Pharmacist. and names of two

MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

Dispensing Assistant

Applications are invited for the post of Dispensing Assistant, female. Whitley Council salary and conditions of service. Apply in writing, giving names of referees, to the Chief Pharmacist, Moorfields Eye Hospital, City Road, London, E.C.1. C 8286

NEASDEN HOSPITAL, BRENTFIELD ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10 (203 beds)

Chief Pharmacist—Category II

required, Modern department, No outpatients, Applications to Group Secretary, Central Middlesex Group H.M.C., Acton Lane, London, N.W.10.

NETHERNE HOSPITAL, COULSDON, SURREY

Pharmacist required, Salary £725 x £30 (2) x £35 (3) x £40 (2)—£970, plus London Weighting allowance

ance. Conditions of service as agreed by the Pharmacist Court Whitley Council.
Temporary accommodation for single lady. Hospital within easy travelling distance of London and the coast. Applications in writing, with full particulars, together with name of two referees to the Physician Superintendent. C 8269

NEASDEN HOSPITAL, BRENTFIELD ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10 (203 beds)

Part-time Pharmacist required, Hours by arrangement, £2 0s. 7d. per session. Apply to Physician Superintenter Supe C 8283 dent.

NETHERNE HOSPITAL, COULSDON, SURREY

Locum Pharmacist
required, salary £19 19s, per week.
Conditions of service as agreed by the Pharmacist Court Whitley Council.
Temporary accommodation for single lady.
Applications in writing with full particulars, together with names of two referees to the Physician Superintendent.

C 8270

NEWMARKET GENERAL HOSPITAL

Dispensing Assistant

for Department in newly built accommoda-tion. Post now vacant. Ideal working conditions. Alternate long weekends.

Preference to applicants with hospital experience, Salary in accordance with Whitley

perience. Salary in accordance with Whitley Council Seales. Applications to Chief Pharmacist, Newmarket General Hospital, Newmarket. C 8289

NORTH WIRRAL HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, MILL LANE, WALLASEY

Pharmacist

for Group Pharmacy serving six hospitals. Salary £725 by annual increments to £970. Applications stating age and experience to Group Secretary.

ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL, ST. GEORGE'S CIRCUS,

LONDON, S.E.1

Qualified Dispensing Assistant
required. Applications in writing to Hospital Secretary.

LEWISHAM HOSPITAL, HIGH STREET, S.E.13

Locum Pharmacist

required, £19 19s, a week. Apply Group C 637 Secretary.

SITUATIONS VACANT WHOLESALE



MOORE MEDICINAL PRODUCTS LIMITED

An experienced Pharmacist (preferably F.P.S.) is required immediately, as Production Manager. Age preferred 35/50.

Duties will include the administration and technical aspects of production, packaging and dispatch and experience in staff control. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the Company's expansion programme. Location is Aberdeen.

Good commencing salary, pension scheme and excellent prospects in small but expanding Company.

Apply in strict confidence with details of age, qualifications, etc., and photograph if possible, to:-

> General Manager, Moore Medicinal Products, Limited, Waverley Place, Aberdeen (P.O. Box No. 78).

> > C 8292



CYANAMID OF GREAT BRITAIN LIMITED

(Lederle Laboratories Division)

REPRESENTATIVES MEDICAL

We have vacancies in:-

- 1. Central and North-West London
- 2. Hampshire
- 3. Yorkshire Area Hospital Territory
- 4. Glasgow

These vacancies exist following internal promotions, and because our selection standards are high—in line with the standards which we set ourselves regarding sales approach, product quality, research, technical development, and other aspects of our organisation. We are seeking young men (25-35) with ambition matched by determination, and with a pharmaceutical or medical background, perhaps already experienced in this type of representation. We offer a Company car, expenses, incentive opportunities and an excellent Persian / Life Asympton scheme together with a competit excellent Pension/Life Assurance scheme, together with a competitive and progressive salary.

If you would like to be considered on this basis, please send outline career details, in complete confidence, to:—

Company Personnel Manager, CYANAMID OF GREAT BRITAIN LIMITED,

Bush House, London, W.C.2

C 8285

SITUATIONS VACANT

WHOLESALE



WALLACE LABORATORIES

'originators of meprobamate'

As a result of continued expansion of our organisation in the United Kingdom, applications are invited from fully experienced

MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES

to introduce products of original research to the medical profession.

Applicants should be already well-established on their territories and should be capable of working without close supervision.

Salary and conditions of service will be above average and a company car will be provided.

Prospects are exceptional and will attract men of the highest calibre.

Detailed applications, in strictest confidence, to

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, WALLACE LABORATORIES, MAPLE CROSS, RICKMANSWORTH, HERTFORDSHIRE.

C 5253

APPOINTMENTS OVERSEAS

CANADA

WANTED—Male or female Pharmacist to act as Assistant Pharmacist in the dispensary of fully accredited, modern 389-bed general hospital. Excellent personnel policies. Commencing salary \$383.00 per month.

APPLY — D. W. Sherin, Personnel Officer, St. Thomas-Elgin General Hospital, St. Thomas, Ontario, C 5283

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

CHIEF PHARMACIST-

H.M. PRISON SERVICE

Male Registered Pharmacist
aged 25 or over, required for a Chief Pharmacist Category I post at H.M. Prison Grendon, near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire,
Salary scale £855 to £1,165 plus £54 per annum environment allowance.

Furnished backets accommodation or una annum environment allowance,
Furnished bachelor accommodation or unfurnished house available to rent.

STARTING PAY ABOVE MINIMUM in
some cases for previous N.H.S., Government
Service or other comparable experience,
ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE OF £25 for
higher qualifications, FIVE-DAY WEEK,
POST SUPERANNUABLE under N.H.S.
Superannuation scheme, Annual Leave allowance of 3 weeks and 3 days (4 weeks after
10 years' service) plus 8½ days' paid public
holidays, Apply, Home Office, Prison Department (WM 43), Horseferry House, Dean
Ryle Street, London, S.W.1. C 8287

EDUCATIONAL

LONDON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY FOR WOMEN

7 Westbourne Park Road, W.2

Established 1892

The only College in S.E. England teaching exclusively for the Assistant-in-Dispensing Examination of the Society of Apothecaries, Enrolling in-Dispensing Examination of the Society of Apothecaries, Enrolling now for six months' full-time course for Student Dispensers under 1956 Regulations. 82 per cent, Examination successes in 1960, C 404

SITUATIONS VACANT

RETAIL (HOME)

required for London, E.C.1 and N.1. Highest salary paid in exchange for experience and loyalty. Apply in writing: Managing Director, Kendale Chemists, 51 Exmouth Market, E.C.1. CHEMIST COUNTER ASSISTANTS: Ladies

PHARMACY BRANCH MANAGER

A Branch Manager is required for A Branch Manager is required for the Pharmacy Section of modern Store, total emoluments £1,300 per annum, superannuated position, Applications in writing giving details of age, experience, etc., to the Personnel Manager, Co-operative, 110 Fratton Road, Portsmouth. C 5219 DARTFORD, Assistant pharmacist required. Mainly dispensing with occasional relief at another branch, Pension scheme, Applications to Superintendent Chemist, Dartford Co-operative Chemists Ltd., 93 Kent Road, Dartford, Kent.

C 5273

WHOLESALE

ASSISTANT MANAGER, unqualified, required for wholesale chemists in North Wales. A permanent and responsible position with prospects is offered to a keen and energetic man, age 25-35, Must be experienced in all branches of the trade, Congenial surroundings, 42-hour week, half-day Saturday, Pension scheme, Please write stating full particulars and salary required to Box C 8290.

ASSEMBLER for drugs and medicinals for hospital orders, Some experience and knowledge of drugs and medicinals an advantage, Good salary and conditions, Apply Biorex Laboratories, Ltd., 47/51 Exmouth Market, London, E.C.1, TER, 5216.

KEEN SALESMEN. Due to expansion opportunity is offered for 1 or 2 top class salesmen to join Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., mainly in London, Home Counties and Sussex. WE in London, Home Counties and Sussex, WE NEED experienced professional salesmen, 28-32 years, willing to work hard to get commensurate rewards, WE OFFER sales training, good basic salary, commission, bonuses, car and expenses and a career to the right men. 1963 holiday commitments honoured. Send fullest details in strict confidence to Sales Director, 86 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1. C 5281

PHARMACIST required as assistant to director of manufacturing chemists in London. Must have had both production and sales experience; good knowledge of European languages an asset, Age 35/40. Initial salary £1,800/£2,200 according to experience; excellent prospects. Contributory pension prospects. Contributory pension Write, Managing Director, Box

Situations Vacant—Continued

ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED

are offering appointments to Pharmacists as

REPRESENTATIVES

the West Midlands. North-west London, Essex and other parts of the

Training will be given and the posts offer a challenge to male Pharmacists with drive, initiative and ambition. A good salary and full expenses will be paid and a car is provided. The posts are pensionable. Applications giving full details of age, qualifications and experience should be the Personnel sent to Manager, Allen & Hanburys Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, and should quote ref. no. R.28.

C 8259

PHARMACIST required to assist manager of wholesale chemists, North Wales coast, Age 25—35, Half-day Saturday, Pension scheme, Apply stating full details of experience and salary expected to Box C 8298.

MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVE

Opportunities exist for appointment to the position of Medical Representative with an important Pharmaceutical Manufacturer, marketing the products of their own research, to G.P.'s, Hospitals, etc., in the following areas:—

Lancashire and the Lake District. Shropshire and Worcestershire. Northern Ireland. Leicestershire. Edinburgh,

Edinburgh,

The successful applicants will already have some experience of working on their own initiative, and without close supervision. Preference will be given to men with Medical or Pharmaceutical experience, but a suitable background showing the ability to make a sales approach at professional level would be acceptable.

Commencing salary depending on experience, Lunch allowance and company car provided and all out-of-pocket expenses paid by the company. A pension scheme is in operation. All applications will be acknowledged and will be regarded as strictly confidential. Travelling expenses will be paid to applicants requested to attend for interview.

for interview

for interview,
Apply in confidence to:
Sales Manager,
Medical Division,
Calmic Limited,
Crewe Hall,
CREWE, Cheshire

C 8297

VETERINARY SALES MANAGER required by substantial pharmaceutical company in London area. Must be appropriately qualified, preferably as a pharmacist, Age 27-40. Essential to have had experience in home market sales management, including control of representatives, technical and commercial correspondence, and sales office administration. Excellent prospects for right man, Initial salary £1,250 to £1,800, according to experience, Life insurance and superannuation scheme, Reply Managing Director, Box C 8296.

Kent and Essex MORNY

of

Regent Street, London.

world-famous

English Toilctries House, require

SALES REPRESENTATIVE

for the territory comprising Kent and Essex.

Preferred age 28-40 Salary com-mission, expenses, pension scheme, company car. Residence in territory

Full details in writing to:-

Sales Manager, Morny Limited, 22/24 Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex.

C 8293

VITAMINS LTD. (Pharmaceutical Division) requires keen, responsible and capable men/women for training as Medical Representatives for appointment to vacancies in:

- 1. North Lancashire
- 2. East Yorkshire/North Lines
- 3. North-West London

Applicants should be of good man-ner and appearance and capable of discussing our products with doctors, Qualified nurses who wish to use their practical experience in this way are invited to apply.

A Company Car, expenses, Pension/ Life Assurance Scheme are provided together with an opportunity to train for future advancement. It is the policy of the Company to pro-mote from within.

If you are between 25-35 years of age and meet with the requirements given above, please send brief details of career to date to Assistant Personnel Manager, Vitamins Ltd., Upper Mall, London, W.6, and state which area you are interested in, Please quote reference MR/UKR, C 8282

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED DISPENSER and assembler, male, seeks responsible position in wholesale or manufacturing house. London or Dublin areas, Recommended, Box C 5271.

WORKS MANAGER, 40, efficient administrator, widely experienced in modern management techniques, seeks position where efficiency and integrity are genuinely recognised, Box C 5269.

AGENTS

AGENTS, Extra line for agents calling chemists, departmental stores, etc. Quality perfumes retailing 3/- to 17/6 attractively gift-packed for impulse sales, 15 per cent. commission, Please state lines carried and areas covered, Box C 5291.

CALLING AGENTS covering chemists and drug stores in Yorkshire, Derby, Notts, Cheshire and Lincolnshire, Superb quality "Mamselle" gloves and baby pants offered on sole agency basis, Advertising support, Write to Director, Guard Rubber Co., Ltd., 228 Portland Road, London, S.E.25. C 5274

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED by André Philippe, Ltd., for their expansion programme. Applications invited. TOP MAN REQUIRED ESPECIALLY FOR LONDON, Phone or write André Philippe, Ltd., 71/71B Gowan Avenue, Fulham, S.W.6, RENown 2194/2397.

AGENCIES

AGENT/DISTRIBUTOR

Long and well-established connection wholesale and retail chemists, Health Food Stores, Stores, etc., in Northwest England, has opening for first-class agency. Full details please to Box C 5287.

WANTED

ONS ANNUALLY Aspirin B.P. English or Continental, Replies to TONS Box C 5279.

CASH FOR CAMERAS!!! Best prices paid for German and Japanese apparatus that has become obsolete or is "sticking." Quantity unlimited. The Camera Co., 320 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.I. VIC, 5483. C 627

WANTED: Surplus camcras, enlargers, cine cameras and projectors, photographic equipment of every description. Surplus and outdated film and paper, large or small quantities. Phone, write or call: Spears (Dept. CD), back Watling Street, Shudehill, Manchester, 4. Telephone: BLAckfriars 9432 (5 lines), Bankers: Midland Bank, Ltd. C 613

WE PURCHASE surplus and redundant stocks of every description especially packing material. Spot cash settlement. Reliance Trading Company, 75 Fairfax Road, London, N.W.6, KIL, 0581.

WE WILL PURCHASE for cash a complete WE WILL PURCHASE for cash a complete stock, a redundant line, including finished or partly finished goods; packing raw materials, etc. No quantity too large, Our representative will call anywhere. Write or telephone: Lawrence Edwards & Co., Ltd., 6/7 Wellington Close, Ledbury Road, London, W.11. Tel.: Park 3137-8.

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A BARGAIN-£25 COMPLETE, Brand A BARGAIN—£25 COMPLETE, Brand new ready-made company registrations (England or Scotland), All trades available, specially purchased and prepared under the personal supervision of Mr, T, A, Herbert, LL,B., and Mr, P, Jamieson, ex-Registrar of Companies, Business Economy Company Registrations, Ltd. (Dept. Y/10), 156 Strand, London, W.C.2 (Tem. 8377/2294) and 19 Walker Street, Edinburgh, 3 (Cal. 1167/9), Get "Advantages of Trading as a Limited Company" (3s, post free), Also Rapid Company Formation Service. C 622

MANLY MAN'S BELT. Nationally advertised "obtainable from chemists," 35/-, Full trade terms. Order by waist size from Manly Co., Manor House, Worcester Park, Surrey. DERwent 3877.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS offer op-portunity to increase turnover and profits. Bead necklaces, earclips, etc. Write for wholesale lists. Kopelands, 43 Coolgardie Avenue, E.4.

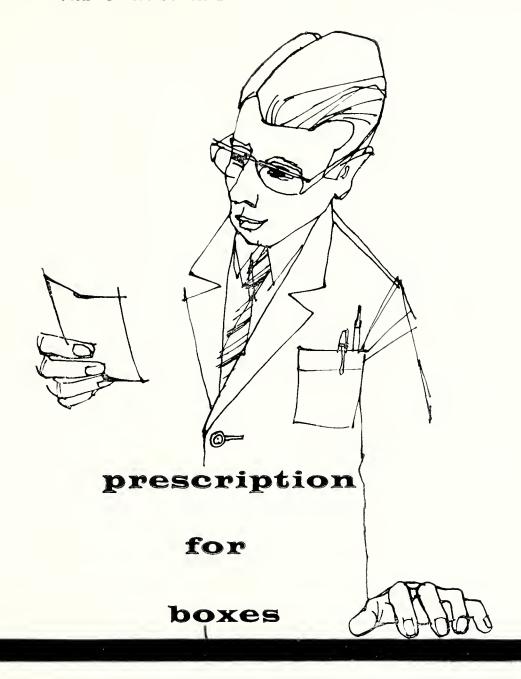
OLD-ESTABLISHED firm of manufacturing chemists, with several pharmaceutical and toilet specialities, seeks the services of a first-class firm of national distributors. Must have connections 100 per cent, with wholesale and retail chemists. Extensive advertising support, Replies to Box C 5280.

FOR SALE

CHEMISTS' FIXTURES AND FITTINGS in light oak in splendid condition. On view Monday to Friday, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Temple Drug Store, Ltd., 22 Devereux Court, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2. C 5289

MACHINERY FOR SALE

HOBART MODEL M 80 4-speed, 80-quart mixer with 2 h,p, motor drive, bowl, hook and whisk, 2 Arden lipstick moulds, Details; C, Skerman & Sons, Ltd., 10 Parson's Green, S.W.6, RENown 6402. C 8274



Since 1839, when John Bradbury Robinson, himself a chemist, commenced making pill boxes at Chesterfield, his enterprise has grown into a world-famed organization. Today Robinson's range of Standard Round boxes for the chemist covers every dispensing requirement to round off "just what the doctor ordered".

Ask your wholesaler for details.



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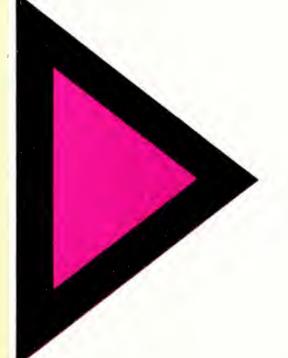
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JUNE 1 1963

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